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Rhodesia Freedom Set Today

Former Colony To Be Zimbabwe

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, April 17 (NYT) — Rhodesia's black and white leaders agreed today to a new constitution that would lead to the country's independence as Zimbabwe.

The new constitution, which was approved by a referendum, would give the black majority a say in the government and would end the white-minority rule.

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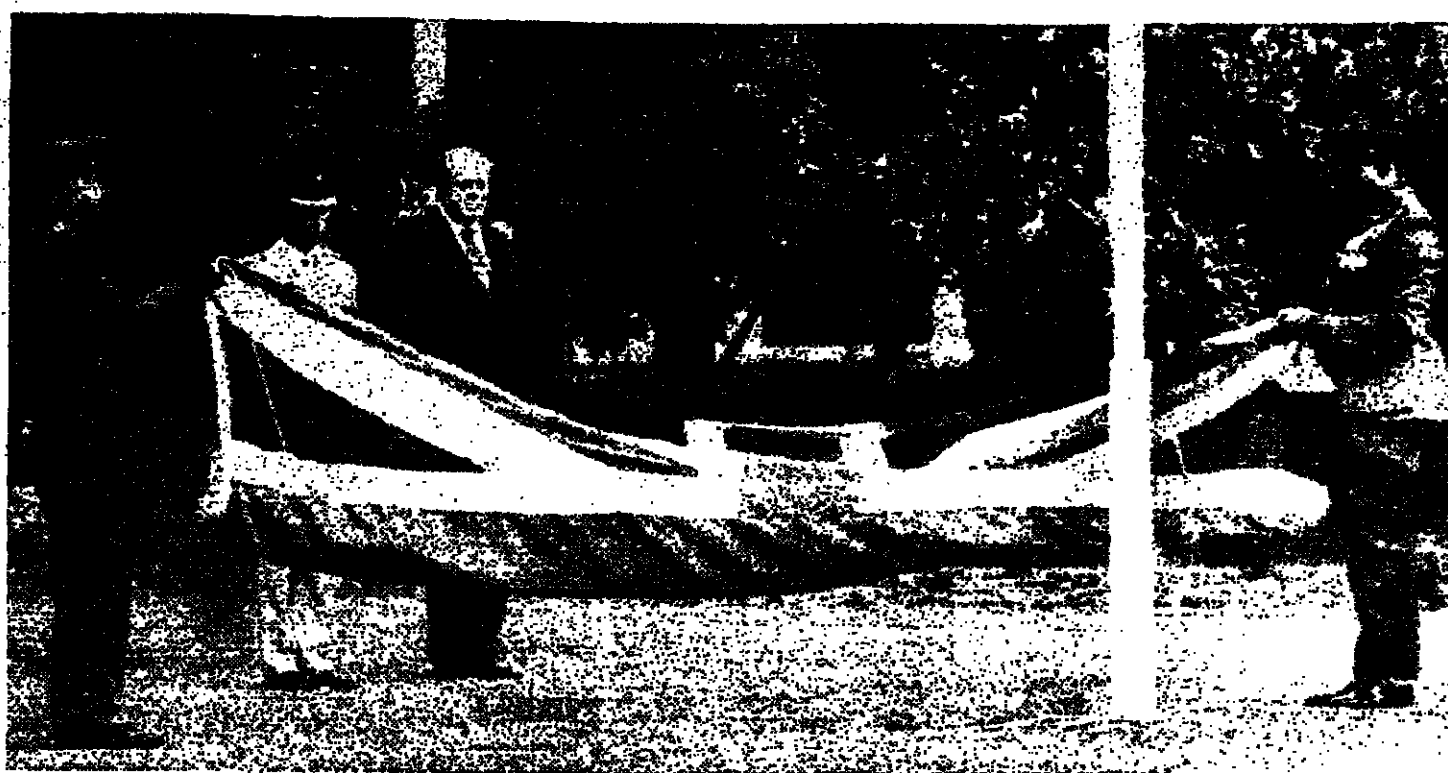
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Prince Charles and the British Governor, Lord Soames, stand at attention while two policemen fold the Union Jack after it was lowered at Government House. At midnight last night Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe after a seven-year war.

Francois-Poncet, Gromyko to Meet

France Assails Russia Over Afghanistan

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, April 17 (IHT) — In what amounts to its strongest public statement against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the French government today called the Soviet action a danger to détente and warned that, if the crisis was not rapidly overcome, the fabric of East-West relations threatened to unravel.

Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who delivered the French policy statement to Parliament, announced that he would meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, in Paris next Wednesday.

He said that the thrust of the meeting would be to point out to the Soviet Union the risks that France believes it will be taking if it continues on its present path in Afghanistan.

Turning to the crisis in Iran, the foreign minister told legislators that France did not feel bound by President Carter's calls for strong economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran to obtain the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

He said that the French government would decide "by itself and at the right moment what measures it considers the most appropriate and most efficient," he said.

The foreign minister's remarks on Afghanistan seemed to bring French policy closer to the U.S. assessment of the gravity of the crisis. Although calling the Soviet intervention unacceptable, the French at first sought to downplay the crisis as a threat to détente and launched a diplomatic effort aimed at softening the Soviet position on Afghanistan.

The French also declined to join the U.S. call for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow, which was justified by Soviet security considerations, tried Europe to continue working for détente and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and warned of the dangers of following U.S. leadership.

Also, at the prodding of the Soviet government, the French Communist Party has called a reunion in Paris later this month of hard-line East and West European Communists.

But as the Soviet military force in Afghanistan has grown to more than 100,000 troops, French officials have conceded privately their frustration with the Russians. And they have sought to counter recent attempts by the Soviet Union to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States over the Afghan issue.

Besides the Gromyko visit to Paris, the Soviet Union has extended an invitation to Helmut Schmidt, the chancellor of West Germany, to meet with President Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow early this summer.

Last Tuesday, the Soviet ambassador to France, Stepan Chervonenko, delivered a major speech in Paris in which he further sought to draw the West Europeans away from the U.S. position. He asserted that the intervention in Afghanistan was justified by Soviet security considerations, tried Europe to continue working for détente and cooperation with the Soviet Union, and warned of the dangers of following U.S. leadership.

Also, at the prodding of the Soviet government, the French Communist Party has called a reunion in Paris later this month of hard-line East and West European Communists.

While the poll did not solicit opinion directly on the issue of sanctions against Iran, U.S. analysts observed that the reluctance expressed on entanglement with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan also would come into play over following the U.S. lead in issues in the Gulf area, where European economic interests and oil supplies are at stake.

U.S. and European officials acknowledged that the opinions expressed in the poll tend to support a growing feeling among the U.S. public that the allies want to share the benefits, but not the costs, of a strong U.S. defense posture.

While European diplomats in Washington argued that particular disagreements do not indicate a lack of basic solidarity, several U.S. analysts noted that the responses go to the heart of the strength of the Atlantic alliance.

"It just shows [the alliance] may still mean something in the context of European security," said one senior congressional aide in foreign affairs. "But the benefits of détente are obviously so strong for the Europeans that we just can't count on their support against the Soviets anywhere else in the world."

Election Years
A senior State Department official said he could not comment on the survey "for obvious reasons," including a Common Market foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for early next week to decide the Iranian sanctions question.

But he pointed out that the United States, France and West Germany are all in the middle of election years, and that governmental decisions are more attuned than usual to strong public opinion. "All I'll say is buckle your seat belts. It's a bumpy ride," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Military Threat

Carter Steps Up Warning to Iran

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 17 — President Carter ordered new sanctions against Iran today and said that if they do not result in the release of the U.S. hostages held in Tehran, "the next step will be military action."

It was the first time he raised the real possibility that the United States would use military action against Iran if the latest sanctions and the collective nonmilitary efforts by U.S. allies do not result in the release of the 53 Americans held there since Nov. 4.

The new sanctions included a ban on U.S. travel to Iran, a halt to imports from that country and an order that reparations be paid to the families of U.S. hostages held in Tehran with Iranian assets frozen in U.S. banks and their overseas subsidiaries.

Announcing his moves in a nationally broadcast news conference, Mr. Carter said: "We are beyond the time for gestures. We want our people to be safe."

Mr. Carter said that he had decided against a ban on food and drug shipments to Iran for humanitarian reasons. All the steps taken by the president are nonmilitary. The administration holds in reserve a naval blockade and other forcible measures.

Mr. Carter appealed, meanwhile, to U.S. news organizations to limit their activities in Iran, but said he would not interfere in press operations.

Today's actions "are still nonbelligerent in nature," Mr. Carter said. "Other actions are available to the United States and may become necessary if Iran fails to carry out its international responsibilities," he said.

One of the new measures is to sell off or divert to U.S. defense use already-impounded weapons that had been ordered by Iran before the crisis erupted.

Trade with Iran is virtually nonexistent. Still, the president said that he will prohibit all imports. Oil purchases and exports of any goods other than food or medicine have already been halted. If these steps do not work, he said, "the next step will be military action."

He told a news conference he had decided not to cut off shipments of food and medicine to Iran yet, but warned: "If this additional set of sanctions that I have described to you and the concerted action of our allies is not successful, then the only next step that is available that I can see would be some sort of military action, which is the prerogative — and the right — of the United States under these circumstances."

He said the ban on U.S. travel to Iran does not include reporters, but asked newspapers and major U.S. news organizations to "minimize as severely as possible" their travel and presence in Iran.

Asked why the additional pres-

sure now, White House press secretary Jody Powell said today, "Because our people are not yet free."

Mr. Powell confirmed that the next big step may come in mid-May. "You are aware that the United States has advised others we would feel that mid-May is the time period we feel is sufficient" to impose new major restraints on Iran if it does not respond by then, Mr. Powell said. He said the timetable depends on the "president's best judgment."

Meantime, White House aides indicated that Iran already may be suffering somewhat from the sanctions already imposed. There were reports that the banning of the sale of spare parts to Iran, with some allies following suit, has hampered Iran's military capability.

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West Germany, Japan Weather Inflationary Storm

But Rising Oil Prices Leave Other Powers Struggling

By Michael Getler and John M. Berry

Second of three articles

WASHINGTON (WP) — Thirty-five years ago, Allied military power crushed Germany and Japan. Today, West Germany and Japan are outperforming the rest of the industrialized world in combating a different global menace — inflation.

To be sure, there are ominous clouds on the horizon, and Japan is not doing as well as West Germany in battling inflation. But both countries seem to be maneuvering their way through the economic storm better than all other major industrialized nations.

How do West Germany and Japan, countries that import 97 and 100 percent of their oil respectively, manage to keep fuel-fired inflation to levels roughly one-third of those afflicting the United States?

Some of the answers stem from differences in the political systems. The governments of West Germany and Japan, for example, are chosen by a majority of their parliaments and generally are assured of support when they want to implement anti-inflation measures quickly. In contrast, the president of the United

States often must struggle to get programs through a balky Congress and scores of special interest groups.

Some of the differences are cultural. The horrendous inflation of the 1920s that destroyed the Weimar Republic and gave rise to Hitler has made inflation a public evil in today's West Germany to a degree unduplicated elsewhere.

This scar has led to a far greater consensus between government and citizenry, and greater cooperation between labor and management, than has been possible in the more free-wheeling United States. West Germans are much more likely to accept a rise in unemployment and a slowdown in the growth of their purchasing power in the name of fighting inflation.

This is how Bonn, using a combination of higher interest rates and credit restrictions that reduce the urge to buy, got through the first oil price-induced crisis in 1974-76 in better shape than other countries.

Traditional conservatism drives West Germans to put 13 percent of their take-home pay in the bank. Japanese put away

nearly twice as much. Americans save about 3 percent.

When bank savings are high, governments can borrow to finance budget deficits without placing a strain on the financial markets or being forced to print more money — two factors that contribute to inflation.

New Investment
High savings also mean that banks are better able to finance new business investment, which is running at higher rates in West Germany and Japan than in the United States.

With more money available to borrow, West German and Japanese firms are less dependent on the stock market for raising capital than are their U.S. counterparts. That, in turn, makes them less beholden to stockholders for quick, maximum profits and more able to strive for long-term gains.

Productivity rates — the output for each hour worked — have climbed in West Germany and Japan for the past several years, although the gains are slowing down a bit in West Germany now. In the United States, productivity declined

last year. As wages rise and productivity drops, goods cost more and inflation increases.

Labor negotiations in both countries are carried out annually, usually on an industrywide or regional basis, and do not include the automatic cost-of-living raises that are found in pensions that are linked to the general wage guidelines. This practice, Europeans feel, avoids built-in multyear inflationary momentum.

The conservative German mentality means that, although use of credit cards is expanding, they still are relatively rare, and people tend to pay cash.

performance as international trading superpowers. Roughly 25 percent of West Germany's gross national product and 14 percent of Japan's come from exports.

Those earnings abroad have allowed Bonn and Tokyo more flexibility to handle economic downturns at home and have strengthened their currencies abroad. That, in turn, has helped keep domestic inflation under control.

Indeed, the 20 to 25 percent decline in the value of the dollar compared with the West German mark in the last three years has offset a large part of West Germany's costs for oil and other raw materials, most of which are calculated in dollars.

Internal Market
The United States leads the world in the export of agricultural products, aircraft and computers. But only 9 percent of the U.S. gross national product is derived from exports. The U.S. economy, with its vast internal market and natural resources, traditionally has been self-sufficient. Huge payments for oil in recent years have changed that.

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Support for Tehran at Issue

U.S. Actions on Iran Worry Arab States

By Edward Cody

BEIRUT (WP) — Despite pre-occupations of its own, the Arab world is watching with a wary eye as the United States hardens its sanctions against Iran and speaks more openly of using force in the Gulf.

Arab attitudes, particularly in oil countries along the Gulf, are viewed as a major consideration for European nations and Japan weighing their own petroleum needs against a call by President Carter to join in breaking relations and cutting off exports to Iran to force the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

Judging from the assessment of Arab analysts in Beirut and a range of public statements, the key Arab oil nations are worried but not yet upset at U.S. sanctions to pressure Iran. Any military moves in the Gulf region, however, could become a public opinion lightning rod that even the closest U.S. allies such as Saudi Arabia would find it difficult to ignore, they say.

Already the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, has warned that his guerrillas would fight on the side of Iran against any U.S. attack. His closest supporters in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen and Algeria — declared Tuesday that they also backed Iran in the showdown with Washington.

The strong words of these hard-line Arab leaders, however, are expected to remain nothing more than that. Iran's strident Third-World opposition to U.S. influence in the Middle East and its Islamic revolutionary underpinnings make Tehran a natural ally for the Arab nationalists. But their main concern remains the struggle against Israel, and they

are unlikely to shift energy from that cause to back Iran beyond declarations of support.

Even their declarations have contributed to concern, however, in the Gulf oil countries whose governments have the most at stake in the dispute between Iran and the United States. Arab sources say that a main topic of the Islamic foreign ministers' meeting next month will be what to do if the United States imposes a Gulf blockade to prevent Iranian oil from moving out and manufactured goods from moving in.

These countries would be hard-pressed to avoid coming to Iran's assistance against the blockade, Arab sources say. The appeal of Islamic solidarity against the West would be hard to resist. Perhaps more importantly, the Gulf countries have made a major principle of keeping foreign intervention from their shores.

The power of Islam to rally public opinion against the United States was dramatically illustrated last fall when crowds attacked U.S. embassies in Islamabad, Pakistan, and Tripoli, Libya. Similarly, the importance that Gulf Arabs attach to keeping out Western powers has been underlined by a reluctance to cooperate openly with the United States in strategic responses to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In addition, the Gulf's two major Arab powers, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, have particularly immediate reasons to resist any U.S. military action. Saudi Arabia, shaken by the Grand Mosque takeover in Mecca last November, is eager to burnish its image as a stronghold of Islam to refute the Mecca rebels' contention that the royal family is forsaking Moslem traditions for swift Westernization.

Iraq has for months been seeking ways to assume a larger Gulf role in accordance with President Saddam Hussein's designs on nonalignment leadership.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict so far has been limited to a war of words, punctuated by border exchanges and Iraq's expulsion of Shiite Moslems suspected of sympathy for Iran's revolution. But nevertheless it has captured the attention of the Middle East, eclipsing concern over Mr. Carter's anti-Iranian measures and his threats of force.

The dispute also could prove advantageous to the United States in other ways. From the PLO to the conservative Gulf kingdoms, Arabs have declared publicly or privately that they will back Iraq whatever happens. This show of Arab solidarity already has muted support that Iran otherwise could have expected to receive from its Moslem Gulf neighbors and from nationalist Arab states that feel kinship to the Iranian revolution. In the event of broader hostilities, it could rob Iran of nearly all Arab support.

Short of war between Iraq and Iran, however, sources in Beirut predict that Gulf Arabs would come to Iran's aid against a U.S. blockade, facilitating overland transit and extending credits to make up for blocked oil shipments.

Japan Ready To Aid EEC On Iran Acts

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 17 (WP) — Premier Masayoshi Ohira appealed today for the quick release of the American hostages in Tehran and said Japan would cooperate with European countries on measures to avert a bigger crisis between Iran and the United States.

His speech to foreign reporters offered no new insight into what Japan would do in support of American economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran. Premier Ohira prefaced his remarks by saying that they might be "disappointing."

The Japanese premier said that he hoped to maintain "correct relations" with Iran and in a vague offer of future help to that country, said that Japan hoped to "cooperate with nation-building in the new Iran."

"I therefore appeal most strongly to the leaders and people of Iran that the hostages at the U.S. Embassy be released at the earliest possible opportunity," Mr. Ohira said.

Japan's 'Constraints'

He acknowledged that Japan has frequently been vague in disclosing its plans in the hostage crisis and appealed for understanding of the "constraints" it operates under, a presumed reference to its need for Iranian oil.

"Where we may have been vague we have been under various constraints and that is why we have not been able to say things in a very articulate way," the premier said. "And I would wish that other people would more kindly appreciate Japan's position, making it not possible to state things clearly."

The comments were aimed primarily at the United States, where many public figures have charged Japan with indecisiveness, vagueness and reluctance to support an ally in trouble.

Since the U.S. broke diplomatic relations with Iran and launched a new international campaign for support, Japan has kept its own intentions carefully hidden. Japan gets about 10 percent of its oil from Iran and has been reluctant to take any measures that would endanger that supply.

Iran Oil Threat Reported

TOKYO, April 17 (UPI) — Iran has threatened to suspend oil shipments to Japan unless Japanese importers start opening letters of credit by accepting the new oil price of \$35 a barrel, Kyodo news agency said today.

Quoting oil industry sources in Tokyo, Kyodo said the National Iranian Oil Co. and Japanese oil traders have made little headway in their negotiations in Tehran.

Defense Department Reviews Options

U.S. Favors Mining as Iran Military Move

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT) — The Defense Department considers the mining of inshore waters around Iran's oil ports as probably the least provocative and immediately rewarding military option open should the administration fail to free the U.S. hostages in Tehran through political and economic pressures.

U.S. military analysts emphasized that mining and other military measures were "well down the road." But they expect a reassessment of the options if by the middle of May no progress has been made toward freeing the hostages.

All military options open to the United States are under constant review. Their consideration was given emphasis by dispatching reports of a new buildup of Soviet forces in southwest Asia.

State Department sources put the total of Soviet ground and air force personnel in Afghanistan at 110,000, an increase from the last figures disclosed of about 10,000, or the equivalent of one division. Officials also report that many of the 24 divisions — one armored and 23 motorized infantry — in the North Caucasus, Transcaucasia and Turkmenia military districts, all near Iran, are being fleshed out by reservists to raise the divisions to Category I or Category II designations in the Soviet order of battle.

Category I divisions have three



Georges Marchais, Yasser Arafat shake hands during meeting. Abou Jibad of PLO looks on.

Marchais, Arafat Discuss PLO Ties to Western Left

BEIRUT, April 17 (AP) — Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, yesterday discussed ways of strengthening relations between the Palestinian movement and left organizations in Western Europe.

After a four-hour meeting in the Moslem sector of Beirut, Mr. Arafat said that he was "pleased to meet my comrade Marchais and discuss with him our joint issues." In answering a question about his possible visit to France, Mr. Arafat said, "We prefer to let our action speak."

A Palestinian interpreter quoted Mr. Marchais as saying that it was certain that Mr. Arafat would visit France sometime.

Before his meeting with Mr. Arafat, Mr. Marchais met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. Their talks focused on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the tension in Lebanon. After those talks, Mr. Marchais said that France could play a larger role in finding a settlement of the Middle East crisis because of its international standing.

Mr. Marchais, who arrived in Beirut on Tuesday, was scheduled to leave for France today.

Stalemates to Be Bypassed

New Formula Cited for Egypt-Israel Talks

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP) — President Carter's talks this week with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin have produced agreement between Israel, Egypt and the United States on a negotiating device that, informed sources say, should permit establishment of a self-governing authority for occupied Arab territories even if full agreement on the authority's powers is not reached.

The powers would be transferred to the self-governing authority.

[Today Mr. Begin reiterated his rejection of any proposals for Arab autonomy in East Jerusalem, saying that the city will remain under Jewish sovereignty "for all generations." The Associated Press reported. Autonomy for Arabs living on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip can never mean "a Palestinian state in everything but name," he also said.]

Chances Seen Enhanced

The sources said that the negotiating device, together with the intensified talks announced yesterday by Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin, should significantly enhance the chances of a breakthrough in the drive to grant some measure of autonomy to the 1.2 million Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Today Mr. Carter said that the obstacles to peace in the Middle East were less formidable than the ones we faced in the past. He called his talks with Mr. Begin "remarkably good."

Mr. Begin was leaving Washington today on his way home. A White House statement on the talks

said that the new round of intensified negotiations between Israel and Egypt would start in Herzliya, Israel, in about 10 days. There will be 20 days of meetings in Israel, with 20 days in Egypt scheduled to follow.

Mr. Begin told Israeli reporters that he gave Mr. Carter a four-point paper spelling out the essentials of Israel's position on autonomy, including "very important" points on Israeli security needs.

The informed sources said that potentially the most important thing to emerge from Mr. Carter's talks with Mr. Begin this week and with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last week was agreement on using a device described in the Camp David accords as "a continuing committee" as a means of setting aside temporarily any issues left unresolved in the forthcoming round of negotiations.

The Camp David agreements are the basis for the attempt to create a self-governing authority in the occupied lands for a five-year interim period. One of the Camp David provisions stipulates that, during this period, Egypt, Israel and Jordan — if it decides to join the process — will "constitute a continuing committee" to deal with the problem of Palestinian refugees who left the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after they came under Israeli control in 1967. The agreements add, "Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee."

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Europeans, in Poll, Resist Backing U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Asked about the responses, European diplomats in Washington stressed their belief that the Atlantic alliance remained firm, and questioned a U.S. public tendency to equate policy disagreements with fundamental differences in long-term goals and strategies.

"I'm not surprised that so many said U.S. military support was essential," said a West German diplomat. "We would have thought it would have been even higher than 61 percent. That's something that hasn't changed since the end of World War II."

But there is "a difference between feelings toward the United States, and toward the present administration," he said. In West Germany, "there is a great deal of irritation, because people don't understand these rather abrupt policy switches by the Carter administration. This displeases others, pointed in particular to the administration's off-again, on-again campaign for economic sanctions against Iran."

A French diplomat argued over the wording of the question asking if French citizens thought their government should "back the U.S. against the Soviet Union more than it has until now."

"You'll say I'm a socialist," he said, "but it's pretty important. If you asked the French whether they support the United States or the Soviets, you'd get a different answer. [But] we don't think that [U.S.] policies are always the most appropriate" for dealing with the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

A British diplomat said his government "of course regards the U.S. military commitment to the defense of Western Europe as the pinnacle of our own defense. But it is not a one-sided commitment. I hasten to add, we ourselves, Britain, commit

an equally high proportion of our gross domestic product to the military defense of the North Atlantic area."

As for the question of supporting U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union on Afghanistan, he said, "We in Britain, as elsewhere in the democratic Western world, feel equally strongly about the Soviet threat."

He broadly shared the U.S. assessment.

"But of course it does not follow that all countries in the Western alliance will necessarily follow every other country's policies identically. We are an alliance of free partners, not of puppets. And that is what distinguishes us from the Warsaw Pact."

Olympics Split

The poll also asked: "Do you agree or disagree with this statement: 'Great Britain-France-West Germany should boycott the Moscow Olympics because of the Russian intervention in Afghanistan?'"

In West Germany — whose government is believed to favor the boycott but which has not yet announced a decision — a plurality agreed, 41 percent to 31 percent.

Sixty-two percent of the Britons disagreed with the government's decision in favor of the boycott, which British Olympic Committee Secretary Graham Claydon told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The United States currently has 26 ships in the Arabian Sea.

Zia Suggests U.S. Aid in Afghanistan

Plans to Meet Gandhi Today in Salisbury

SALISBURY, April 17 (UPI) — Pakistani President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq today called on the United States to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in the same way as the Soviet Union and China supported the Communists in Vietnam.

He also announced at a news conference in Salisbury that tomorrow he would meet here with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to try to convince her to join him in condemning the Russians' " naked aggression" in Afghanistan.

The two leaders' first encounter will take place against the backdrop of Rhodesia's independence ceremonies.

Pakistani officials interpreted Gen. Zia's remarks by saying he would like to see discreet U.S. aid for the crumbling Afghan rebel movement, which is trying to harass Soviet troops from Pakistani territory. He said he also wants Washington to help Pakistan bolster its defense capacity.

Pakistani sources said Pakistan at present is closing down training camps for the Afghan rebels and generally limiting their activities because Gen. Zia's forces could not cope with Soviet retaliation.

Urges 'Practical Steps'

Gen. Zia, asked if he thought Washington's response to the Soviet intervention had been adequate, said, "I wish that it was." He called for "more significant practical steps" than verbal protests. He said he would not want U.S. troops stationed in Pakistan, as reportedly suggested by President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, during a recent visit to Pakistan.

"But if you're looking for America playing its role under the circumstances — the war has been brought to the soil of Pakistan — and in that context America can play its part in a different way," Gen. Zia said.

Asked to elaborate, he said: "I'm sure you must have seen, studied Vietnam. How many Chinese troops were on the North Vietnamese soil? How many Russian troops were there on North Vietnamese soil? I leave the rest to you to understand."

The Chinese and Russians did not send troops to Vietnam but armed the North Vietnamese.

The United States has offered Pakistan \$200 million in military aid and \$200 million in economic aid. Gen. Zia had dismissed this as "peanuts," but today, he said that "we have not slammed the door of conversation. We are still in communication with the United States."

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New Battles Raise Toll to 20 in Beirut

Shiite Moslems that Iraqi authorities had killed a Shiite religious leader.

No casualty figure was available from the new hostilities between Shiite militiamen and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The fighting raged today into the Palestinian-controlled suburban neighborhood of Borge Harjani and the mid-city Barbi district, the spokesman said.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Tunisia Executes 13 for January Attack

TUNIS, April 17 (AP) — Thirteen men condemned to death for roles in the January commando attack on the mining town of Gafsa, which 41 persons died, were hanged today in Tunisia.

Two others among the 59 defendants, who were tried last month, were condemned to death in absentia and were believed to have fled to Libya.

The state security court acquitted 20 defendants and sentenced the others to terms ranging from life to six months of suspension of sentence. The Tunisian government claimed that the commandos, who entered Tunisia from Algeria to carry out the Jan. 27 attack, were trained and financed by Libya. Libya denied the charges.

Anti-Mobutu Students Rampage in Kinshasa

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 17 (AP) — Thousands of students rampaged today for the third consecutive day, burning dozens of cars and buses at the National University here. They marched to neighboring districts to raise the population against President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Ignoring a government order to go back to classes today, the students up roadblocks and were joined by nonstudents chanting slogans calling to the end of the Mobutu government.

The student revolt followed a monthlong strike against living conditions. The strikers complained that the campus, more than 10 miles from the city, lacks water, food and transport. They also protested delayed payment of their scholarships.

Floods May Halt Refugees From Chad War

GENEVA, April 17 (Reuters) — Civilians in Njemena, the capital of Chad, risk losing a way to escape the civil war in the city next month.

Laurent Marti, a special delegate of the International Committee of Red Cross, said on his return from Chad that the rainy season due in four or five weeks would flood the River Shari that forms the frontier between Chad and Cameroon.

At present, the river is shallow and is used by thousands of the Chadian civilians and by the Red Cross teams in Njemena to transport the wounded to a French field hospital in Cameroon, he said.

OECD Affirms Women's Working Rights

PARIS, April 17 (AP) — Twenty-four Western industrial nations agreed today that despite the tightening job market, women are entitled to same employment opportunities and salaries as men.

The declaration emerged from a meeting on working women, sponsored by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The communiqué did little more than recommend, and it avoided using the language to push home the message of women's rights.

It was also mildly embarrassed by its own women employees, who are a statement claiming the OECD discriminates against them. The women said that only 20 percent of the organization's 2,000 workers were female and that low-level services, like switchboards and computer data processing, were 100 percent female-operated, while electricians and computer operators were all male.

Russia Said to Update Anti-Missile Defense

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — The Soviet Union is about to dismantle one of the 64 anti-ballistic missile launchers designed to defend Moscow against an attack by nuclear missiles, The Times of London reported today.

The newspaper said that Western military intelligence analysts are convinced that the Russians intend to replace all 64 with a more advanced system.

It said Moscow last month told the Soviet-American commission on the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty that it planned to dismantle the 32 launchers.

Coup in Ghana Reportedly Forestalled

ACCRA, Ghana (UPI) — Another apparent coup attempt in Ghana forestalled by the army last week when a truckload of rebel soldiers for the radio station were arrested, political sources said today.

The army intelligence division uncovered the latest plot and seized the headquarters of rebels last Thursday as they were apparently on the way to the headquarters of Ghana Broadcasting in Accra, the sources said.

Wealthy political refugees who fled to the Ivory Coast under the rule of Lt. Jerry Rawlings were said to have been behind the latest attempt, one source said, but this could not be confirmed. The latest incident just two weeks after junior officers tried unsuccessfully to overthrow civilian government installed last summer.

Allies Are Moving Closer To Curbs Against Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

their position after previously imposing sanctions because of the age they could do to the already ailing British economy and the possibility that they would drive Iranian business further away from the West into the arms of the Soviet Union.

"Lord Carrington, the British foreign minister, has come to the conclusion that we have to do something even if we don't like it," informed British source said. "And it isn't just because of the oil. It's because we are studying how far we can go toward the total United Nations sanctions package."

"This is a grave step for us," the source said. "It's a step that costs us money and jobs. But it is a step that we have to take to protect our interests."

If the Common Market (C.M.) fails to agree on a joint action plan, British officials "would be forced to think again" about taking unilateral action, the source said. "We would have to think about the possibility of a unilateral British action against Iran, that could endanger world peace. West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has publicly compared the current combination of world crises with the series of events that led to the outbreak of World War I."

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Talks Set on Falklands

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — British and Argentine representatives are to meet at the end of the month to discuss their claims to the Falkland Islands off the tip of South America, the Foreign Office has announced.

U.S. Naval Presence

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI) — A Pentagon official said today that the United States probably will reduce its ships in the Mediterranean and Pacific to keep up a high naval presence in the Indian Ocean for the indefinite future.

"In consultations with our European and Asian friends and allies, we will make the case — a good case I believe — that an increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean is more of a contribution to our common security interests than continued naval deployments in the historic pattern of operations of our 6th and 7th fleets," Deputy Defense Secretary Graham Claydon told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The United States currently has 26 ships in the Arabian Sea.

Ship Sinks Off S. Africa

DURBAN, South Africa, April 17 (AP) — The Mauritius, a 3,000-ton cargo vessel, sank in rough seas this morning. But all 23 crew members were rescued, maritime officials said.

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No casualty figure was available from the new hostilities between Shiite militiamen and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The fighting raged today into the Palestinian-controlled suburban neighborhood of Borge Harjani and the mid-city Barbi district, the spokesman said.

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Kennedy Is Ready to Fight

Carter at Party Convention

By Richard E. Meyer

PITTSBURGH, April 17 (LAT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, sensing he might win the Pennsylvania primary next Tuesday, says that he will fight President Carter on the floor of the Democratic National Convention. Kennedy said in an interview that he would be good for the party.

"The issues I'm talking about are economic, Democratic issues," Kennedy said. "I'm not talking about the party's economic policy. I'm talking about the party's economic policy."

On the steps of the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, 10 miles from Harrisburg, Sen. Kennedy said that Mr. Carter's nuclear policy "turned their backs" on the Three Mile Island power plant.

Sen. Kennedy said that argument about Mr. Carter's strategy to put pressure on him to end his candidacy. "They haven't been able to do it through the election system," he said.

Getting out, the senator said, "would be like a fighter in a 15-round fight saying 'I wasn't able to knock him out in the first five rounds, so I'll throw in the towel.' No, I'm in until the last roll call." Carrying his fight to the convention floor will not do any harm, he declared. "I think that unless we respond to [intraparty differences], we're not going to be successful. I don't think you can paper over differences."

"I'm convinced that the battle is the right battle," Sen. Kennedy said. "It really is a battle for the Democratic Party, and I feel stronger about it today than ever before."

"I think I'm in the mainstream of the Democratic Party, and this administration is moving it away from its commitments."

"We cannot out-Republican the Republicans and be successful. I don't believe we can. And they [the convention delegates] are going to hear my voice. I'm taking it to the convention."

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plant's nuclear accident last year. He told cheering state employees who filled the Capitol plaza that the United States should develop alternatives to nuclear power.

Again and again, Sen. Kennedy returned to his attack against Carter's economic policy at Harrisburg and later in Public Square at Wilkes-Barre, where he said that Mr. Carter's policies were "failed and flawed."

But even if Sen. Kennedy should win most of Pennsylvania's 185 delegates to the national convention in New York City in August — the third-largest group — he would have to capture nearly two-thirds of the delegates still to be chosen to catch Mr. Carter. Short of that, the only alternative to dropping out is a fight on the convention floor.

Some political strategists say that would pin Mr. Carter down in a financial struggle that would bleed both the president and the party, perhaps beyond recovery in the presidential election in November.

Later Rounds

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A Cuban refugee waves his fist as a companion exults silently after their arrival in Costa Rica.

Some Report Pre-Flight Brutalities

254 Leave Havana on 2d Day of Airlift

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 17 (AP) — Two planeloads of refugees arrived here from Cuba today with a total of 254 persons, some claiming that they were heckled, mobbed and robbed by supporters of President Fidel Castro before they left.

The first of today's planes carried 157 refugees, the second 97. The airlift had begun yesterday when two Costa Rican planes brought 236 of the persons who had crowded into

the Peruvian Embassy's 20-acre compound since April 4 seeking to leave Cuba.

After today's arrivals, there were well over 9,800 Cubans still in the embassy compound or waiting at their homes to leave Cuba, by the Peruvian government's count.

The arriving refugees said that about 150 Castro supporters insulted and mobbed them when they arrived at Havana's Jose Marti airport at 3 a.m. for the flight to San Jose, robbing most of them of their personal belongings. "They took away all our suitcases, from everyone," they even took away our wristwatches," said Gilberto Puig, 30, referring to conditions in Cuba.

He added: "This is not just 10,000 people in the Peruvian Embassy, but all the Cuban people angry at Castro."

The refugees passed quickly through Costa Rican immigration and were taken to a government building in San Jose for rest and processing. It remained uncertain what country they would be sent to.

"War of Nerves"

In Lima, a Foreign Ministry official said today that Cuba had begun handing out safe-conduct papers to Cubans in the embassy compound. Speaking to reporters last night, Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia had accused the Castro government of changing the "rules of the game" three times as part of a "constant war of nerves" to frighten the thousands at the embassy. He indicated that only those whom the Cuban government had processed to await evacuation at their homes were being given exit visas.

The Peruvian government has issued a revised count of 10,385 Cubans, including 2,181 children, who jammed the grounds of its embassy during the weekend of April 4 to 6 after the Cuban government removed the police guard outside the compound and said that all who took refuge there could leave the country. Later it allowed about 4,400 to return home and wait there for evacuation.

Departures were delayed until governments began to come forward with offers of asylum to various numbers, and then by disputes between the Cuban government and the Peruvian and Costa Rican governments over departure procedures.

Countries that have offered asylum to more than half of the

Pentagon to Reduce Spending To Meet 3% Increase in 1981

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT) — The Carter administration plans to cut back on military spending this year so that it can follow through on its commitment to increase the 1981 Pentagon budget by 3 percent, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said the decision to cut \$165 million in military spending for fiscal year 1980 was made last week after it became clear that the Pentagon's revised budget request for 1981 no longer represented a 3-percent increase after inflation.

The administration, since 1977, has placed priority on boosting annual military spending by 3 percent and, despite recent pressures to lower the 1981 budget, senior aides have emphasized that President Carter would keep to his pledge to increase spending for defense next year.

In a memorandum to Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on April 8, a senior Pentagon aide reported that the Defense Department and White House budget officials had agreed on a formula for showing a 3-percent increase in 1981. "FY [fiscal year] 1980 outlays," the memorandum said, "were lowered by \$82 million as a compromise position to account for 3.0-percent real growth from FY 1980 to FY 1981."

"Now we are told," the memorandum continued, "that we must show 3.1-percent real growth to accomplish this requirement, further lowering of FY 1980 outlays of \$83 million."

Yesterday, Pentagon officials said a decision had been made this week to show a 3.1-percent increase in the 1981 Pentagon budget, and that military spending for 1980 would thus be cut by a total of \$165 million.

The disclosure that the administration has reduced military spending for 1980 in order to accentuate the growth in next year's budget is likely to fuel the growing debate on Capitol Hill over the adequacy of defense expenditures.

Administration critics have asserted that in calculating the percentage difference in the size of the 1980 and 1981 military budgets, officials have underestimated the impact of inflation. In a speech last week, for example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asserted that the real increase in the Pentagon budget for 1981 would only be about 1 percent.

The administration has presented Congress with a military spending request of \$147 billion for fiscal year 1981, but there is strong sentiment, particularly in the Senate, to increase this amount by \$5 billion

or so. At the same time, congressional liberals are unhappy about increases in the Pentagon budget, arguing that they would come at the expense of necessary domestic programs.

Bid for Senate Support

Mr. Carter first announced his commitment to a 3-percent annual increase in 1977 as part of a program meant to bolster the overall defenses of the Western alliance. In December, the administration said it would adopt about a 4 or 5-percent increase, after inflation, in the Pentagon's 1981 budget in an attempt to gain Senate support for the U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting strategic arms.

Early this year, following the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, some defense aides predicted that the 1981 military budget would be increased by an even larger percentage.

But rising concern over inflation led the administration last month to launch a drive to balance the federal

U.S. Shuttle Pad Expected to Cost \$82 Million More

WASHINGTON, April 17 (WP)

The Air Force has revised upward by \$82 million its cost estimate for constructing a West Coast launch pad for the reusable space shuttle.

An Air Force spokesman blamed inflation for the latest cost increase, saying that the contractors bidding on the second phase of the launch pad construction contract came in with bids at least \$24 million above the Air Force estimate of \$79.6 million.

On analyzing the bids for the second of four construction phases, the Air Force concluded that it will cost at least \$200 million to complete the construction of the shuttle launch pad, against the \$118 million estimated less than three years ago.

The construction schedule is so tight that the Air Force plans to ask Congress for authority to move money out of other military construction projects into the launch pad project to follow its timetable, which calls for the first shuttle launch from Vandenberg Air Force Base in Northern California early in 1984.

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Moscow Officials Prepare for Games

Boycott Puzzles Soviet Citizens

By Craig R. Whitney
MOSCOW, April 17 (NYT) — The now all-but-certain U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics is a painful setback to the Soviet government, but the Soviet people, from Moscow to the deserts of Central Asia, seem to have little understanding of the reasons for it.

"Why does President Carter want to keep American athletes from participating in the Moscow Olympics?" The question is heard, over and over, by Americans in the Soviet Union. The explanation — that athletes from the United States, and possibly those from other countries, will not be coming because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — meets with surprise or skepticism.

For months, the press has been denouncing Mr. Carter as a spoilsport intent on reviving the Cold War so that he can get re-elected, and pressing U.S. athletes into the ranks with blackmail. The reason for the boycott is seldom mentioned.

Even as the movement gathers renewed momentum following the decision by the U.S. Olympic Com-

mittee not to send a team, the Moscow city authorities continue their preparations for the Games as if for some sort of unavoidable natural catastrophe. There are plans to ban all cars and trucks not registered in the city, reserve 100 miles of city streets for official Olympic vehicles and remove an estimated 300,000 drunks and troublemakers for the duration of the Games. More stringent measures are rumored to be planned as well.

106 Acceptances

Soviet officials say that the Games will begin as scheduled on July 19, no matter how many other countries join the boycott. Vitaly Smirnov, a vice president of the Soviet organizing committee, says that the panel has received 106 informal acceptances.

Soviet officials say privately that the International Olympic Committee will be asked to change the rules to allow individual athletes to circumvent the boycott and compete on their own. Until recently, the expectation in Olympic circles in Moscow was that such a move would be rejected. But now, after the vote in the U.S. Olympic Committee's house of delegates heading Mr. Carter's call for a boycott, and the possibility of other national committees joining in, no one knows what to expect.

The views of Russians seem colored by their own experience. "If Carter won't give our athletes visas, then they won't be able to come on their own, will they?" a former wrestler asked.

Soviet citizens must go through a complex procedure, including security checks, to go abroad, and the Soviet press gleefully publicized Mr. Carter's threat to use legal means to keep individual athletes from going to the Games.

"American tourists stopped coming to Central Asia after the first of this year," said an Intourist guide in Samarkand. "I suppose that, too, is part of the change in your president's policy toward us."

There are Moscow dissidents and intellectuals who do understand the justification for the boycott, and even support it as a symbolic gesture. Andrei Sakharov, the physicist

who was banished to Gorki in January for his dissident activities, has called participation in the Olympics inadmissible in view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. His call is supported by some intellectuals who view the Olympics as a disrupting nuisance anyway.

Indeed, the official view is that sports has everything to do with politics, which is why Soviet teams compete around the world and are eager to make a success of the Olympics.

Vladimir Popov, a vice president of the Olympic organizing committee, has toured Western Europe and Africa to line up support for the Games. In the past, the Soviet Union has paid expenses for Third World athletes to compete in Soviet sports festivals, and there is talk of subsidizing them in the Moscow Games as well.

Originally, the organizers planned to admit 260,000 foreigners to the Olympics. Tass said last week that 90 percent of these tickets had been sold, and additional quotas were allocated to meet demand from Britain, Brazil, Sweden, Mexico, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Venezuela and Peru.

The United States was allocated tickets for 20,000 visitors. According to Tass, the U.S. agent, Russian Travel Bureau Inc. of New York, told the Soviet Union in February that it was canceling tickets and tours that it had ordered for Americans.

French A-Plant Is Shut by Fire

CHERBOURG, France, April 17 (UPI) — A short-circuit in a transformer started a two-hour fire at the La Hague nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant, but officials said last night that there were "no radioactive consequences."

A spokesman for the plant's management, Compagnie Generale des Matieres Nucleaires, said the facility was closed indefinitely for decontamination. "It's only a precaution," the spokesman said. "We are decontaminating certain areas of the plant. There is no danger. The accident was strictly electrical and had no radioactive consequences."

But a Cherbourg anti-nuclear group said the fire "was nearly a major accident." "Once again the arrogance of management is put in question by reality," the organization said. "As in Harrisburg, there's the question of human error. But nuclear activity doesn't permit error. That's the problem."



A BRIGHT IDEA — U.S. manufacturing specialist Henry Daily, right, instructs workers at a factory in Lvov, the Ukraine, on running a new assembly line for light bulbs designed by the U.S. firm Corning Glass Works for a Lvov production association called Iskra. Tass, which provided the photograph, said the assembly line has a capacity of 1,200 bulbs a minute.

Despite Positive Signs, U.S. Uncertain On Extent of Support for Olympic Stand

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT) — Despite new signs of support from some allies of the United States for boycotting the Moscow Olympics, Carter administration aides said yesterday that they were still uncertain of how much backing the boycott would command.

The governments of West Germany and Japan, for example, reaffirmed their support of the boycott this week. But it was less certain that their national Olympic committees — which, like the U.S. Olympic Committee, are independent of their governments — would go along.

The international tally of nations being kept by the U.S. administration suggests that about 35 nations will boycott the Games, 10 to 15 appear to be leaning toward a boycott and 15 to 20 are either undecided or leaning against it. More than 35 nations are certain to attend the Moscow Games, in the view of the administration, and another 10 are likely to attend.

The numbers are rough, officials said, because the situation is subject to many factors. In some cases, governments are taking a position opposed to attendance but the Olympic committees say they intend to go.

The situation is further complicated by the intention of the Inter-

national Olympic Committee to decide next week whether to change its rules and permit athletes to compete as individuals — and not under their national flags. As recently as 1976, the international group rejected such a change, when individual athletes from some African nations sought unsuccessfully to compete in the Montreal Games after their nations chose to boycott.

Lausanne Meeting

But no one, including leaders of the U.S. Olympic Committee, is certain. The U.S. Olympic leaders are traveling to the International Olympic meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, next week, where they intend to present news of their panel's decision last weekend not to field a team in Moscow.

Here is a rough breakdown of the status of different nations, as analyzed by the administration:

Nations currently undecided, or leaning toward attending, but that might follow a pro-boycott consensus in Europe: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela.

Those nations almost certain not to go to Moscow: Albania, Saudi Arabia, Bermuda, Burma, Central African Republic, Chile, South Ko-

rea, Egypt, United States, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Malawi, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Uganda, Paraguay, the Philippines, Taiwan, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Chad, Tunisia, Zaire, China, Oman, Bahrain and Bangladesh.

Those nations leaning against going: Antigua, Belize, Dominican Republic, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Pakistan, El Salvador and Thailand.

Undecided: Barbados, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Hong Kong, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, New Zealand, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Upper Volta, Yemen, Botswana and Guinea-Bissau.

Nations that probably will attend the games: Australia, Bolivia, the Bahamas, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Lesotho and Mali.

Those nations certain to attend the games: Afghanistan, Algeria, the Netherlands Antilles, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Guyana, Iraq, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Senegal, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Czechoslovakia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Laos and Vietnam.

Start of Treason Trials

Ex-Justice Minister Faces Army Tribunal in Liberia

By Robert Kaylor

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 17 (UPI) — A barefoot, unshaven member of the late President William Tolbert's Cabinet was brought before an army tribunal, signaling the start of the treason trials promised by Liberia's new military rulers.

Joseph Chesson, the U.S.-educated former justice minister, was the first of 91 officials arrested in last weekend's coup to appear for questioning on charges of corruption and treason, for which he faces death. Slipping from a bottle of Coca-Cola, Mr. Chesson denied the charges.

Master Sgt. Samuel Doe, who took power in the coup, had promised that officials of Tolbert's government would be tried for their actions, and government aides and military spokesmen said Mr. Chesson's appearance meant that proceedings were under way.

The United States, traditionally Liberia's principal ally, has appealed to Sgt. Doe to reject a "policy of retribution and revenge." In another development, Radio Elwa in Monrovia reported that Tolbert's army chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Franklin Smith, was killed Monday in an ambush by troops seeking to stage a counter-coup. The broadcast, monitored by the BBC, said some of the rebel troops were captured and were awaiting trial, while a search was under way to find their leader.

Diplomats Assured

In another broadcast, Monrovia Radio said Foreign Minister Gabriel Mathews met with all diplomatic missions and assured them Liberia would honor its foreign agreements. Sgt. Doe, 28, led the coup by enlisted men Saturday, charging Tolbert with corruption and repression. The president and at least 27 other persons killed in the overthrow were buried Tuesday in a mass grave.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew stayed in force but daytime Monrovia began to return to normal yesterday. Autos filled the streets, many stores and schools reopened and orders were issued to reopen the airport.

Mr. Chesson was questioned by a panel of five army officers led by Lt. Col. Frank Sekpenni in a bare room at a military base in the center of Monrovia, where the other 90 detainees also were being held. Only members of the tribunal, reporters and soldiers were present, and troops outside dispersed large crowds.

Mr. Chesson, who once drove a

taxicab in Washington, D.C., before finishing law school in 1953 and turning to Liberia, told the tribunal, "I have not accumulated anything from the government."

Speaking slowly as his statements were taken down on a typewriter, Mr. Chesson said he lost money from his legal practice by serving on Tolbert's cabinet and added, "I did not do any corrupt act."

The former justice minister had been accused of condoning beatings of political opponents in jail.

Armenians Hurt Turkish Envoy To the Vatican

ROME, April 17 (AP) — A Turkish-Armenian shot a Turkish ambassador to the Vatican, Venedi Tuered, as he drove to his office today, an anonymous caller told a news agency. The attack was made in a group called "Avengers of the Armenian Genocide."

Hospital officials said that the ambassador was shot in the eye and arm and chest, but that he was not seriously injured. Mr. Tuered's bodyguard was hit in the face and his car was seriously damaged.

Mr. Tuered, appointed in 1978, is 40 years old and has been in Rome since 1978. He was accompanied by his wife and two children when he was shot.

A group called the "Armenian Revolutionary Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia" has claimed responsibility for the shooting. The group has been active in the past four months, claiming to be the last bombing, March 10, against Turkish Airlines and the Turkish Tourism Bureau in central Rome. Two passengers were killed and many others were wounded. The group has also claimed responsibility for the assassination of a Turkish diplomat in Beirut, a Turkish diplomat in London, a Turkish diplomat in Paris, a Turkish diplomat in Rome, a Turkish diplomat in Ankara, a Turkish diplomat in Istanbul, a Turkish diplomat in Athens, a Turkish diplomat in Sofia, a Turkish diplomat in Belgrade, a Turkish diplomat in Zagreb, a Turkish diplomat in Ljubljana, a Turkish diplomat in Bratislava, a Turkish diplomat in Vienna, a Turkish diplomat in Prague, a Turkish diplomat in Warsaw, a Turkish diplomat in Budapest, a Turkish diplomat in Bucharest, a Turkish diplomat in Sofia, a Turkish diplomat in Belgrade, a Turkish diplomat in Zagreb, a Turkish diplomat in Ljubljana, a Turkish diplomat in Bratislava, a Turkish diplomat in Vienna, a Turkish diplomat in Prague, a Turkish diplomat in Warsaw, a Turkish diplomat in Budapest, a Turkish diplomat in Bucharest, a Turkish diplomat in Sofia, a Turkish diplomat in Belgrade, a Turkish diplomat in Zagreb, a 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Alsations Seek New Identity

By Marcus Elison

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — "Sixty years ago a French politician proposed in all seriousness that the skulls of Alsations be measured to determine once and for all whether they were German or French."

There has never been a shortage of weird ideas for curing the schizophrenia Alsations suffer from living between Germany and France. Small wonder that their bookstores are crammed with such titles as "Alsace — A Psychological Study" or "Alsace — The Identity Crisis."

This 200-by-40 kilometer strip of land on the west bank of the Rhine is where the Germanic and Latin oceans of Europe meet in a swirl of conflicting currents.

Since Julius Caesar

Ever since Julius Caesar defended Gaul from Germanic invaders on Alsace's fertile plains and wooded mountains, the province has been a Franco-German battlefield. In the two world wars its forests suffered so badly that the French government runs a bureau to detect metal fragments contained in trees so that bullets and shrapnel do not damage lumber-jacking equipment.

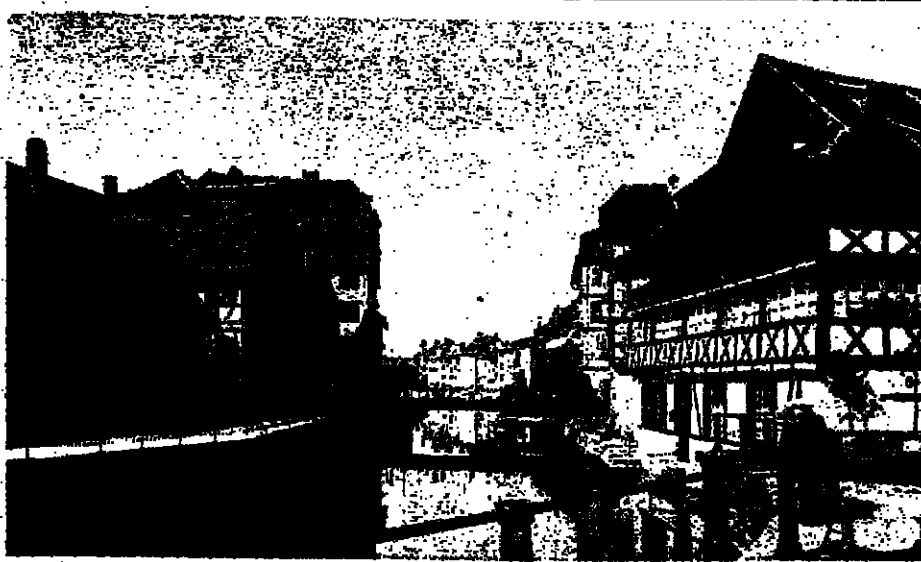
Alsace has changed hands between Germany and France five times in 109 years — it's French right now — and each time it has been forced through a personality transplant. If it was not Robespierre's revolutionaries ordering the Alsations to "quit their German ways" and act French, then it was Hitler's Gestapo arresting Alsations for behaving like Frenchmen.

The Alsations, a traveler once wrote, have a "marked respect for German efficiency methods, a bitter hatred of German characters, and a secret, hopeless wish to be like Luxembourg, a tiny independent republic."

Here French is sung, rather than spoken, often with merry disregard for grammatical rules. The local German dialect is enjoying a revival.

In the village of Breitenbach, high in Alsace's Vosges mountains, the guardians of the dialect have been fighting an attempt to put up French street names.

When the mayor replaced such starting reminders of Alsace's past as *Kriegersmatt* (warriors' field) and *Bahrenlock* (bear's pit) with such banalities as *Church Street* and *Fountain Road*, a "Committee for the Defense of Breitenbach" promptly announced itself.



Graceful old Strasbourg houses the European Parliament.

When Mr. Dillenseger refused to surrender, the shiny new street signs were effaced with tar.

In clandestine leaflets the committee proposed that the mayor Frenchify his name, Dillenseger, to its French equivalent, which means plank chopper. "Alsations want to stay as they are," said the leaflet.

When Mr. Dillenseger refused to surrender, the shiny new street signs were effaced with tar.

Alsace became French in the 17th century after hundreds of years of Germanic rule. Stanislaw seized Alsace and neighboring Lorraine from Napoleon III in 1871, annexed the provinces to the Second Reich and Germanized them.

France regained them in 1918, and tried to re-Frenchify them. Then in 1940 the Germans returned, incorporated Alsace and Lorraine into the Third Reich, and went on to the most brutal Germanization rampage the provinces had ever known.

They tore down French statues and raided houses looking for old French postcards and models of the Eiffel Tower. French names were ordered Germanized.

Claude became Klaus, Dupont became Bruckner. French-labeled salt shakers were confiscated. French inscriptions chiseled off tombstones.

More than 130,000 Alsations were drafted into the Wehrmacht and 40,000 died on the Russian front.

As if to dispel any lingering doubts among Alsations about

the new order, the Nazis built Struthof concentration camp in the heart of Alsace, complete with gas chamber, crematorium and laboratory for experiments on humans.

Consequently, the Alsations were delighted to return to French rule in 1945. The local separatist movement, which had believed Hitler's promise of autonomy and had foolishly welcomed the Nazis, suffered a crippling blow.

Still, Alsations remain almost obsessed by the question of their identity. While regional dialects are dying out in much of Europe, the Alsatian tongue is still spoken by 70 percent of the people, and a course on Alsatian language at Strasbourg University is a sellout.

"When my colleagues and I speak dialect, neither Germans nor Frenchmen understand," says a Strasbourg publisher. "It is our language of refuge."

German-language study in high school has been augmented, and television and radio broadcasts from West Germany are generally preferred to French networks. There is constant resentment that fateful decisions like the construction of nuclear power stations are taken not by local Alsatian authorities, but by technocrats 500 kilometers away in Paris.

On the other hand, the old fear and hatred of Germany has been replaced by a sort of snooty disdain for those big-spending Germans who invade Strasbourg's supermarkets and restaurants and debate French haute cuisine by ordering *Beaufort* with their sauerkraut.

Hundreds of Germans have bought country homes in Alsace,

prompting the oft-heard comment that "what they failed to get with tanks they are getting with Deutsche marks."

One in 20 Alsations crosses the border daily to a job in Germany, where the average wage is as high as 50 percent above French levels; 76 German factories operate in Alsace.

Ties to Germany

Adding to the inflow of Deutsche marks, thousands of Alsace and Lorraine residents who were forced to join the Wehrmacht will soon begin receiving military pensions from the Bonn government.

Helped by such ties to the German economy, Alsace is weathering Europe's economic crisis more successfully than France. Its exports are growing faster than those of any other French region, and its unemployment rate is 4 percent, compared with a national level of 6.7 percent.

Because it has for so long symbolized Europe in conflict, graceful old Strasbourg has been chosen as the capital of postwar Western European unity. The city houses the European parliament, a unique experiment in multinational legislation, that looks like turning Strasbourg into a prosperous international city.

Alsation intellectuals wonder where this prosperity in the slipstream of the German economic miracle is leading. In "Alsace for Sale," a singer recalls:

"I work down in Schomeland [Germany], 'Migrant worker, that's no shame. 'Schmoo or Franzos — I don't know what I am."

Torture Said Bonn, Tokyo Weather Inflationary Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

research and development in relative terms as the United States is spending, which may mean a continued weak position abroad for some U.S. products.

In the 1960s, fearing the domination of U.S. technology, West Germany, Japan and some others tended to pick new markets carefully, spend heavily on building good products for them and put their money on new industry rather than old.

There are exceptions, including European agriculture and steel, both of which are inefficient and heavily subsidized. The same can be said of Japanese agriculture.

The relative labor peace in Japan, and especially in West Germany, means few big industrial strikes. This means reliable delivery of products, which feeds the export success.

Export Or Die

The export-or-die mentality has been etched into Japanese and West German minds for many years.

Government, labor and industrial leadership think along those lines. Economic considerations play a great role in determining foreign policy, as can be seen in attitudes toward the Middle East — policies now tilt more toward oil-producing Arab states — and in West Germany's emphasis on aid to Turkey, for example, where it has a big stake in business and from which it draws workers.

The lack of many natural resources also has given West Germany and Japan more long-standing sensitivity in foreign policy toward the Third World countries, which also have become more important to the United States.

Europeans generally also have been more energy-conscious than Americans, although Americans now seem to be outperforming Europeans in cutting back on gasoline use. The price of gasoline, however, has been high abroad for several years and now is well above \$2 a gallon in several European countries. It was little cheaper in Europe last year, so the price of gasoline had much less effect on the inflation rate statistics there than it had in the United States.

Military security provided by the United States is another important factor in the economic success of Japan and, to a lesser extent, West Germany.

Japan spends just below 1 percent of its gross national product on defense, allowing emphasis on industry that is far more economically productive. West Germany spends about 2.6 percent, closer to the 5.1 percent U.S. level, and maintains the largest and best-equipped armed force in NATO. It was U.S.

policy and intention to provide security after World War II, but now there is pressure on both allies to do more for their own defense.

All these factors help explain why West Germany and Japan have kept inflation down. But there are clouds on the horizon.

In 1978, the West German inflation rate was 2.7 percent. Last year it was 4.1 percent. Currently, it is running at 5.6 percent, and there are some fears that it could reach 6 or 7 percent.

While that may look like paradise to Americans, such levels are abnormally high by West German standards. In 1974, however, inflation hit 7 percent, and it did not cause many social ripples.

Last year, for the first time since 1965, West Germany went into a deficit in its balance of international payments. It is expected to go deeper into the red this year. This, in combination with tightening markets in the United States and higher U.S. interest rates, could bring down the value of the mark.

In Japan, the average increase in consumer prices has hovered around 4 percent the past two years. By this February, however, it was 5.5 percent.

up to 7.6 percent, and it is likely soon to climb still higher. Wholesale prices climbed at a rate higher than 20 percent in February, and last week the government said it would raise in unison a host of prices it controls.

Electricity rates were going up more than 50 percent and natural gas prices 41 percent this month. Other prices — airline and rail fares, postal fees, tuition and prices of tobacco and rice, still the staple of the Japanese diet — were rising about 20 percent.

So Japan is just beginning to feel the full effects of the most recent turn of the oil price merry-go-round. But the government hopes to persuade business and labor to behave in order to limit the oil price surge to a blip on the inflation indexes.

The Japanese remember all too well what happened after the 1973 oil crisis when consumer prices climbed nearly 30 percent a year, the worst inflation among major industrial nations. It took Japan more than three years to bring the rate back below 6 percent.

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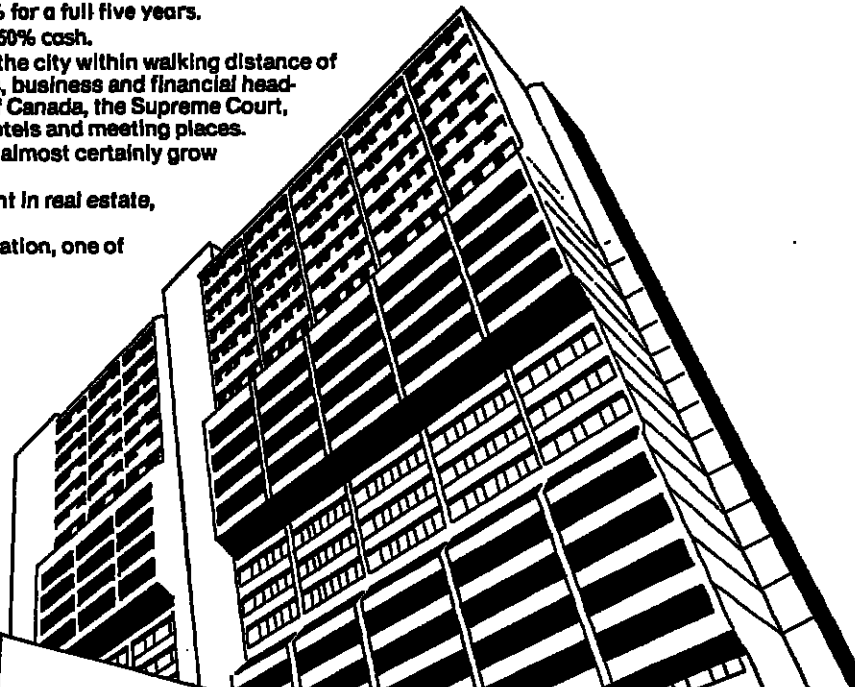
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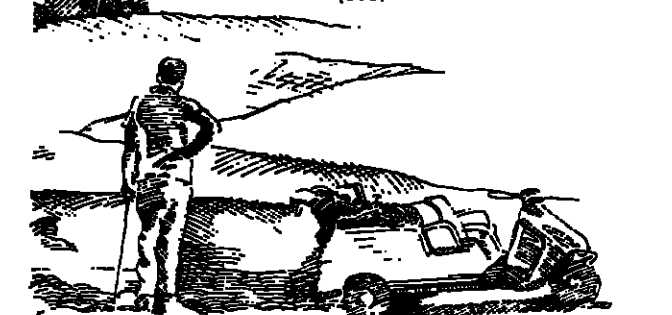
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A Schmidt Visit to Moscow?

There is a perspective from which a visit to Moscow this summer by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt looks almost obscene. Tens of thousands of Soviet troops have been laying waste to Afghanistan since December and they show no signs of getting out. In response, some of the major allies are following the U.S. lead and advocating a boycott of the Summer Olympics. Why should Mr. Schmidt, the respected leader of Western Europe's most powerful nation, lead his prestige to the Soviet regime at a time like this?

In fact, there seem to be several good reasons. If he can persuade Soviet President Brezhnev that where vital allied interests are concerned, there is no fundamental difference of opinion in Washington, Bonn, Paris or Tokyo, he probably should go to Moscow. If he can demonstrate that Western leaders are reasonable and prepared to open a dialogue on Afghanistan, but that they are unwilling to accept a continuing Soviet presence there, a trip seems worthwhile. If he can convince the Kremlin—and this may be the hardest task—that there are threads of consistency running through President Carter's foreign policy and that things are slightly less mad than they seem in Washington, he should go.

There is little doubt that Mr. Schmidt wants to make the trip. As the heir to Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik he has a special relationship with the Soviet leadership. West Germany's investment in détente, because of the Ostpolitik and the 17 million Germans in the Communist state next door, is greater than anyone else's. A successful visit to Moscow would enhance his re-election chances. But détente is truly indivisible so there is no possibility of success in either West German or even European terms. Success must embrace the interests of the alliance. Mr. Schmidt understands that and has already begun consultations to determine whether his partners in Europe, the United States and Japan will

support his undertaking. In domestic political terms Mr. Schmidt must get President Carter's approval otherwise his Christian Democratic opponent, Franz Josef Strauss will crucify him in front of a West German public that still regards the United States as critical to its defense.

The other key question is: What are the trade-offs? What do the Russians want besides the propaganda value of Schmidt in Moscow and what are they prepared to give in return? Certainly the Kremlin will hope to maintain at least present levels of trade in both agricultural and industrial goods avoiding further embargoes, especially on high technology products. President Leonid Brezhnev will also, no doubt, look for ways to drive wedges between the United States and its allies. It is too early to say just how, but the Soviet leaders might also try to use a Schmidt visit to offset any propaganda setbacks resulting from an Olympic boycott.

What the Russians can offer in return seems limited. They are not going to pull their troops out of Afghanistan until their job has been done. They could open the Jewish emigration tap a bit wider. They have already closed it some in recent months to prepare for that possibility. They could release a prominent political prisoner such as Anatoli Shcharansky, or permit Andrei Sakharov to move back to Moscow. It is hardly too cynical to think that the Russians keep Shcharansky and Sakharov on tap for just such occasions.

Mr. Schmidt is a good candidate to handle such a complicated mission. He is important to the Russians and they know it so they will not try to run him over with a steamroller. He can be counted on to give alliance considerations the most weight in his judgments because he is an internationalist and they do not conflict with his domestic interests. President Carter should encourage him to go.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Zimbabwe Arrives

Honeymoons always end, and the moment of good feelings may pass quickly in Zimbabwe after the imperial colors were struck last night in Britain's last African colony. But the good feelings are real, even remarkable, in a country that has been a battleground for so long. And the advent of Robert Mugabe as the elected leader of a multiracial government can shift the balance of forces in a vital region. With generosity, foresight and a modicum of luck, the West has a rare chance to align itself with the tides of change in Africa.

Prime Minister-designate Mugabe has been at pains to conciliate his domestic rivals—black and white—and to disarm suspicion abroad. The Marxist label he affixed to himself covers a multitude of doctrines. If his initial moves are a true measure, he is first of all a realist, aware of the terrible price paid by Mozambique and Angola for their swing to dogmatic Socialism. He has the self-assurance to rise above enmity, as evidenced by his choosing Gen. Peter Walls, former chief of Rhodesia's security forces, to command an army of regulars and former guerrillas.

Unlike other Third World radicals, Mugabe seems more favorably disposed to the United States than to the Soviet Union. Moscow put its chips on Joshua Nkomo, his guerrilla rival; most Warsaw Pact countries were pointedly omitted from the list of invitations to the independence fete. By contrast, Mugabe has gone out of his way to praise the

United States for playing an "honorable role" in the independence talks and looks upon it as an ally.

Such gestures do not cheer Mugabe's more militant followers. They will press him to deliver on his promises of jobs, education and greater equality in a nation where 50 percent of the land is owned by the white 30 percent of the population. His landslide victory in a free election has quickened expectations of change; if the pace is too relentless, African genesis will lead rapidly to a European exodus.

What Washington and the West can do is to mobilize the public and private capital that would help Zimbabwe steady its economy, discourage a flight of productive whites and demonstrate what a mixed economy and biracial regime can achieve. The projected U.S. assistance is only about \$25 million, a figure at shameful variance with the scale of the opportunity. Even that will be opposed by the same members of Congress who last year were ready to undercut the settlement.

With an eye to tomorrow's disputes, we should keep in mind what is really happening in Zimbabwe today. A civil war has ended. A fossil settler colony is handing over power. An African people is asserting mastery in its land. And divisive Soviet meddling has so far been frustrated. That is worth a celebration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jean-Paul Sartre

Jean-Paul Sartre belonged to a great tradition that has no U.S. counterpart. Americans prefer to put the serious questions of political philosophy into the hands of lawyers and the courts. Courts have less authority in France than here, but the reigning literary figures there have much more of it. Mr. Sartre, who died Tuesday in Paris, was one of his generation's greatest examples of the intellectual, engaged to the limit of his extraordinary resources in the moral disorder of his times.

In the 1930s, he devoted himself to developing a position of independence from an increasingly degraded political atmosphere. Existentialism spoke to those people who foresaw the great tragedy descending on Europe, and were unable to find refuge in any established religious or moral system. After the defeat, when France was under German occupation, Mr. Sartre worked in the Resistance. At the end of the war, he became an embodiment of French pride and suspicion toward the United States.

As time passed, he slowly began to acknowledge that things were not going well in the other half of Europe. Particularly after

the Soviet suppression of the 1956 revolution in Hungary, he abandoned his support of Soviet policy. But that hardly affected his trenchant and unrelenting critique of U.S. institutions, habits, positions and purposes.

But as he experimented further with radicalism, France grew prosperous and sedate. Mr. Sartre was a committed outsider. But he remained a force among those people who set the standards for French literary and academic life. It is only within the past several years, long after Mr. Sartre's retirement from political activity, that the perspectives of the far left have ceased to dominate French intellectual life.

Like any important writer, Mr. Sartre leaves a good many uncomfortable questions behind him. Through his brilliant example and leadership, many of France's best minds chose to dwell in alienation. That did not necessarily strengthen France's political process, or raise the quality of public dialogue, in those years of rebuilding. But at its best, as at its worst, the Sartre position was resistance—intelligent, adamant and courageous.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1905

TOKYO — The news of the prolonged stay of Russian vessels in Coochin China waters has caused surprise, as it was generally doubted that France would permit the use of its ports for a belligerent fleet engaged in offensive operations. It is calculated here that the Baltic fleet had been occupying Kamranh for 48 hours when it was seen at noon on April 14. It is expected that Japan will make immediate representations to France. France denied that the Baltic fleet was in the territorial waters of Madagascar, and if a denial is likewise given in the present instance, it will give Japan an opportunity to attack Admiral Rozhdestvensky's ships without violating France's neutrality.

Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1930

CHICAGO — Al Capone has again come into his own, but more brazenly and successfully than ever. He has made peace with his bitter enemies and has been elected the king of Chicago's gangsters in one of the most extraordinary mergers in these days of giant combines and amalgamations. The inter-gang peace pact was signed, it was said, in an effort to swell vice and liquor profits and end gang wars, and Capone's unruffled brow seemed the obvious one for the crown of undisputed leadership. Gangland celebrated Capone's enthroning with characteristic ceremonies. Veritable mobs from every class of the underworld gathered in favored haunts to pay homage to the new king.



'Are They Still There?'

Bonn's Ire Rises Over U.S. Pressure

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is talking with the White House about whether to visit Moscow this summer.

These Atlantic contacts could heal some of the psychological damage which U.S.-West German relations have suffered because of misplaced mutual expectations.

Bonn expects the United States to provide a secure superpower framework in which West Germany can continue improving its position in Europe. Washington expects the allies to show solidarity when the United States is confronted by intractable problems.

New West German officials are angry and dismayed over the Carter administration's determination to make the European allies copy U.S. tactics in Iran and in Afghanistan. They feel coerced, not consulted. Worse, many feel that U.S. policy is out of control. Bonn officials are discreet in public, but many are outspoken privately in saying that the Carter administration, initially naive about the Soviet Union, has swung to the other extreme and risks becoming reckless about détente.

Greek Tragedy

"I feel like a chorus-member in a Greek tragedy watching the disaster approach, but powerless to prevent it, as if will be fate," says a major foreign policy figure in Schmidt's Social Democrat Party, which has a heavy political and emotional commitment to détente. In the last decade, access to East Germany has become a major factor in West German life, and détente has become the security framework of West German thinking.

Schmidt's trip to Moscow might salvage relations with East Germany, which are threatened by the present East-West tensions. A meeting between Schmidt and East Germany's Erich Honecker has been postponed, and the Russians have made it known that it can only occur after a successful summit between Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev.

"Will the United States let Schmidt go without branding him a bad ally and 'the bad German'?" asked the high official. Opposition Christian Democrats will attack Schmidt if his trip looks like Western acquiescence in Afghanistan intervention—or if Washington says so.

Schmidt's Social Democrats want him to make the Moscow trip in hopes that he can somehow carry a signal between Washington and Moscow and de-escalate tensions in a dangerous summer.

Strong Impression

There is a strong impression here that world leaders are starting to act against their better judgment. "The United States can never conduct a coherent foreign policy in an election year, much less so with 50 American hostages," the official said. "And we in Germany have an election campaign where the main issue is solidarity with the Americans, right or wrong. Meanwhile, the Kremlin, apparently in a pre-succession crisis, seems even more out of touch than usual with Western realities."

The risk of escalation is growing because the different crises are getting entangled: "If the United States blockades Iran, the Soviet Union now probably will feel compelled to try sending through ships," a senior analyst said.

Western governments' policies are suffering similar contagion: "To cover our reluctance to go along with the United States on effective total sanctions on Iran, we will magnify the impact of our Olympic Games boycott, thus mollifying the Americans but increasing the political offense to the Soviets," he said.

West Germans worry about having to copy a U.S. administration which they feel has mismanaged the superpower relationship. Theo Sommer, editor of Die Zeit newspaper, after spending several weeks in Moscow, concluded: "The Soviet-U.S. relationship seems to be beyond repair as long as Jimmy Carter remains in the White House. The Soviet judgment of the man from Georgia resembles that of Carter's European critics: both consider him amateurish, erratic, unpredictable. But where the Europeans merely suspect the president of innocent unwieldiness, the Soviets suspect Machiavellian insidiousness. Where some NATO partners react with amused indignation, the Soviet leaders retreat into icy outrage."

tion, the Soviet leaders retreat into icy outrage.

Distrust of the Carter administration may be the main reason why the Soviet Union doggedly ignores NATO's offer to negotiate cuts in Europe-based nuclear missiles. At their Vienna summit meeting last year, Carter failed to inform Leonid Brezhnev that the United States was determined to put a new generation of missiles into Western Europe, according to diplomats familiar with the two men's conversations.

Yet the Vienna meeting, in Soviet eyes, was supposed to seal U.S. acknowledgment of strategic equivalence with the Soviet Union. So the NATO decision in December came as a shock.

In the West German analysis, mutual suspicions between the superpowers are therefore a problem along with the real Soviet threat to détente.

Because of this superpower commitment gap, West German officials predict that the East-West crisis will escalate dangerously in the summer and fall.

For example, Soviet officials told Mr. Sommer that the Soviet Union is liable to station new Soviet short-range missile systems in East Ger-

many and Czechoslovakia to counter the new NATO missiles.

"Then West Germany will have one-minute of warning time," a Soviet source told him. The Russians object to the new Western missiles because they will cut Soviet warning time of a NATO missile launch from West Germany to four minutes.

U.S. officials argue that some West Germans are too solicitous about the Russians. During a recent U.S. congressional visit here, a phrase often heard was: "It's a syndrome of 'look at their wound'—the West Germans telling the Russians how much they are being hurt even before the Russians feel it themselves."

While Europeans seek face-saving solutions for the Soviet Union, the Carter administration wants to make Moscow pay a heavy international price for its military intervention in Afghanistan, diplomats say.

But West German officials are reluctant to follow. They recall how they were politically burned by previous Carter policy vicissitudes—for example, in Iran or over the neutron bomb. They have no confidence that the United States is competent to protect the Europeans' separate national interests.

"We have a special geographical problem, we are a nation physically split between the alliances," the West German official said, adding: "The Soviets can single us out by interrupting West German access to East Berlin without disturbing the Four-Power agreements or the United States."

No Neutralism

Asked whether he was neutralist, the official bristled angrily: "We know that our détente with the Soviets depends on our membership in the Western alliance. But it doesn't mean that we ought to have to copy every inch in superpower relations without Washington ever listening to what we have to say."

Schmidt reportedly believes that, better than via superpowers' own channels, he might be able to convey a message through direct personal contacts with the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

If Washington, in effect, prevents Schmidt from making the Moscow trip, then France may be the only country that can voice Europe's views, the official said. It is a reminder how much Bonn values Paris in these days.

©1980, International Herald Tribune

Latin America Tests Pope

By Louis B. Fleming

asked to the pope: There is a form of anti-Communism that is not directed to the defense of religious views but of capital, that is, of the right," Romero told Le Monde.

In the same interview, Romero insisted that he saw no rejection by the pope of the theology of liberation but he added: "There is the Vatican and the Vatican."

This may have been a reference to the reports of interference from the apostolic nuncio, Archbishop Emanuele Gerada, a 59-year-old Maltese, and Cardinal Arturo Casariego, the 71-year-old archbishop of neighboring Guatemala, identified by some as a leading conservative if not reactionary in Roman Catholic ranks.

Stayed Away

Archbishop Romero was an active opponent of President Carlos Humberto Romero (no relation), whose military rule of El Salvador ended last October in a coup by moderate elements of the military.

When the archbishop refused to open the San Salvador cathedral for installation ceremonies for Romero in 1977, and stayed away from inaugural ceremonies, Gerada was conspicuous by his presence at official functions and was filmed touting the new president, according to a church source here. Gerada is a papal nuncio to both El Salvador and Guatemala and is thought to be close to Cardinal Casariego and to share his critical views of the activist clergy.

Subsequently the Vatican intervened to try to persuade Georgetown University in Washington, a Jesuit institution, to cancel plans to award an honorary doctorate to Archbishop Romero.

Georgetown University refused to cancel the award and its president, Father Timothy Healy, made the presentation in the same cathedral where the funeral for Archbishop Romero turned to bloody violence.

U.S. intervention is understood to have come after Archbishop Romero announced from the pulpit last month that he was appealing to the United States to halt the shipment of arms. The archbishop had asserted that the junta now in control has been more repressive than

the military dictatorship that preceded it.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance replied to Romero's appeal, disputing a number of accusations made by the archbishop, according to sources here. Vance had a copy of a letter to the archbishop delivered by the Vatican through Ambassador Robert Wagner, President Carter's special representative to the Holy See.

Wagner's office declined to say whether a formal request for Vatican action to curb the comments of the archbishop accompanied the letter, as reported by some sources here. But the act of sending the letter here could have been interpreted as a request for such action.

U.S. support of the ruling junta has drawn criticism from a number of church groups, including a mixed delegation of U.S. church leaders who visited the country earlier this year, but the U.S. position appears to be in agreement with the majority of Salvadoran bishops and Vatican leaders.

A critical test of the direction of the new pope on these policies in Latin America will come in July when he goes to Brazil, the nation with the largest Roman Catholic population and also a nation that dramatizes the disparities of development that troubled Romero.

The pope had spoken caustically of the theology of liberation en route to Mexico in January, 1979. In his address to the Latin American bishops at Puebla, however, he spoke firmly against injustice. And, on the last day of the trip, in the only speech written en route, he told workers in Monterrey that "bold and resounding innovations are necessary in order to overcome the serious injustices inherited from the past and to meet the challenge of the prodigious transformations of mankind."

The Latin American bishops had concluded their conference in Puebla by calling on the Roman Catholic Church "to make its voice heard" against injustice, "most of all when those responsible call themselves Christians."

Now, however, the response here to the death of Romero has raised doubts about how broad a commitment the pope had intended.

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Campaign Of Bush At Climax

By David S. Broder

PHILADELPHIA — The presidential campaign of George Bush has been a difficult one for this reporter to analyze, and not just because I have known him longer and better than any of the other Republicans in the race and their personal feelings impinge on professional judgments.

It has been difficult to analyze, also, because it has been, at every stage, a candidacy that was on the verge of defining itself, but never quite making it.

But the Bush campaign is nearing a climax, and it is not clear whether it will be a triumph or a defeat. Here, it will be clear to everyone, the GOP who is nervous about its own future, the party's 1980 hopes (and Bush is the nation's future) to Reagan, they must rally behind Bush in the remaining caucuses and primaries.

On the other hand, if Bush loses, he will be a challenge to Reagan's nomination — will be ended.

So it is time to attempt to analyze the campaign. In his last days, Bush was the captain of a team of two baseball players and star first baseman in many men. But this year, he has been thought of by himself as a utility infielder in politics and light on government. Bush was the willing underherd, adaptable and reasonably competent, the greater team player. Republicans could play anywhere — a Senate campaign, a party headquarters, a search team or an agency — with some confidence that he might not win the game for them but his play would not hurt them or their teammates.

But in politics, as in baseball, it is not enough to be a utility infielder in a team of many other players. Bush has been back in Yale and always hoped to be a world leader. To make his presidential candidacy plausible, Bush had to pull away from the field and establish himself as the logical alternative to presumed runner-up Reagan.

With an exceptional effort, Bush did just that by winning the Iowa. But he was unable to exploit even the opportunity — for reasons that are both his strengths and weaknesses and as a possible president.

Bush's greatest asset is that he is a part-time politician. He has an unusual capacity to enlist the trust, support and cooperation of his talented people across the political spectrum. That is evidenced by the extraordinary backing he enjoys from this reclusive campaigner from very early on forward, people who have worked with him in every stage of his life — in college in detail — in business, in Congress, in the White House from a public party and in two administrations as his aides.

But Bush has never thought of himself as the kind of leader. But any one whom others look for insight, debate results of nation and clarification of policy on merits and purpose. And he lacks the political aggressiveness and quickness to the crucial instincts that most successful presidential politicians possess. At present, a political bonus (to switch spot analogies) he does not know how to protect himself in the clinch (witness his awkward entrapment in the Nashua debate) or how to touch up an opponent who has given him an opening.

For these reasons, neither Bush nor his managers had the confidence when the year began to tell on Reagan directly. They doubt Bush could win a debate on the issues and felt that, even if he did, it would simply antagonize the conservatives in the party and by jeopardize his chances in a general election.

For better, they thought, to let Bush talk through a or impression, and then make a campaign that was, in most respect philosophically a comfortable second home for them.

The result was that, in the week after Iowa, when he had the attention of the public, Bush said nothing to differentiate himself from Reagan. And, far from taking Reagan delivered his well-known line: so perfectly in N Hampshire that he shattered Bush's "momentum" and left him mute and motionless, with theme or direction.

However, in the past month while Reagan has increasingly bled himself on tax cuts, Olyn boycotts, Vietnam veterans base and Cuban blockades, Republican have begun to notice that Bush's making sense and scoring points his critics of President Carter foreign and domestic policies.

It may well be too late for Bush to recover from his previous reluctance to talk issues. But if, chance, he survives Pennsylvania and carries his fight to the convention, the Republicans will at least know that Bush finally has become a contender who believes he can win support, not just by being on and engaging, but by making a study and effectively about the policy issues the primary faces.

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Campanella

Lives of Separated Twins Provide Clues to Heredity

By Elaine Davenport

ONDA (IHT) — On August 12, 1979, Jeanette Hamilton, 52, and Irene Reid, 51, were reunited after 35 years of separation. The two women, who were separated at birth in 1944, were reunited in a hospital in London. The two women, who were separated at birth in 1944, were reunited in a hospital in London. The two women, who were separated at birth in 1944, were reunited in a hospital in London.

Research on a less elaborate scale is taking place in England. Before Jeanette and Irene went to the United States, they had long interviews with Lyndon Eaves, a lecturer in experimental psychology at Oxford University, who also specializes in twins. "There is a resurgence in interest in separated twins," Eaves says. "Most of the work on them was done at least a decade ago and researchers now want bigger samples than they had then."

In many of the cases studied years ago, he says, it is now evident that the twins were not truly separated — for instance, one might have stayed with the mother while the other went to live with a relative not far away. In addition, psychology has changed since then. They used to lay great store by personality questionnaires and IQ tests, Eaves says. "Testing today is much more complete."



Jeanette Hamilton, Irene Reid were reunited after 35 years.

Austria Guidebook

Sacher's 'Cardboard' Sole Roasted by Gault-Millau

VIENNA, April 17 (Reuters) — Halfway through testing 600 restaurants for Austria's first critical gastronomic guide, the French team of Henri Gault and Christian Millau hinted that "some national monuments might be toppled."

Six months later the Gault-Millau gastronomic guide to Austria has appeared, and indeed some national institutions have been rocked by its criticism.

The main victim is the elegant Sacher Hotel, a pillar of the Viennese establishment for more than 100 years. After enthusing about the hotel's opulent decor, the guide continues:

"However, one would be well advised to leave this dream world at meal times. Time has stood wonderfully still in the Sacher, but so has the cuisine," which is summed up as "boarding school food."

New Chef Named
Gault and Millau, who coined the term *nouvelle cuisine* and have promoted the trend toward lighter, more natural cooking with the best and freshest ingredients, described the Sacher's filets of sole with paprika and banana as tasting like cardboard.

The Sacher's manager, Peter Guertler, sniffed: "With over 100 years of history, the Sacher stands on firm ground." However, he has appointed a new head chef, Czechoslovak-born Jaroslav Mueller, who has cooked for the royal families of Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Discussing another famous restaurant, the Fischerviertel, in the Vienna woods, the guide says: "The 'Louis XIV' soup certainly would not have found favor with the Sun King." The waiters are "pompous and incapable" and, the guide goes on, "one could have expected more from a restaurant that once catered to crowned heads and has kept its taste for regal prices."

The guide's Austrian publisher, Michael Reinartz, says that a long-term aim of the publication is to reform Austria's conservative cuisine. Reinartz says a new generation of young, well-traveled chefs has started to affect the nation's cooking.

The guide, "Austria — Guide for Gourmets," has met resistance from some Austrian restaurateurs. They have expressed doubts about whether French palates are capable of appreciating dishes like *teufelskuehn* (boiled beef), *beuschel* (a stew of lungs, stomach and other innards), *knodel* (dumplings) and *kaiserschmarrn* (an omelette-like dessert).

Originally, there even was talk of applying for a court injunction to stop the book from coming out. However, the 14 tasters who did the bulk of the work are all Austrians. Gault and Millau visited only the top 50 establishments.

Actually, the guide dished out much more praise than blame. "In general, Austrian cooking, while not the lightest, is remarkably honest," Gault and Millau comment in the preface.

For the record, one restaurant, the Eschiboeck, in Plomberg, Upper Austria, came out top in the guide with two chef's hats, out of a maximum of four, and 16 out of 20 points. Fourteen other restaurants, three of them in Vienna, received one hat and 13 or 14 points.

Sharps and Flats

VIENNA — Art History and the Jazz Musicians will be at Technical University's Musiktheater April 19 at 8 p.m.; Keith Jarrett at the Konzerthaus April 21 at 8 p.m.; and Ethel John at the Stadthalle April 24, also at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton and his Big Band, which includes Wild Bill Davis, Curtis Fuller, Wallace Davenport and Joe Newman, are touring Europe. The group will be in Vienna April 20, which is also Hampton's 70th birthday; then Brussels the 21st, Antwerp the 22nd, Bonn the 23rd, Aachen the 24th and Nuremberg the 25th. The group will be in the West Berlin April 19 at the International Conference Centre at 8 p.m. and in Cologne April 24 at the Konzerthaus, also at 8 p.m.

BARCELONA — The Delta Rhythm Boys open a one-week engagement at the Dan Club night club starting April 21.

PARIS — Kenny Clarke, Lou Bennett and Christian Escudé will be at the Drouot April 18-27. The group Caballero will be at the Theatre Moliere April 18-20 at 7 p.m. and Sunday afternoon from 1 to 6 p.m.

LONDON — Roy Orbison will be at the Dominion Theatre on April 19 and at Fairfield Halls on the 21st; Sonny Hager at the Odeon Hammersmith April 19-20 and also on the 20th Showaddywaddy will be at the Dominion, Alan Price of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, The Drifters at Lewisham Hall, and the Lites and John Dunbar at Fairfield Halls. On the 21st Earl Olden will be at the Half Moon, Secret Affair of the Odeon Hammersmith and Ten Picon at the Royal Festival Hall, Earl (Fother) Hines is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

WEST BERLIN — Johnny Cash and his Country Music Show is at the Deutschlandhalle April 18 at 8 p.m.

MUNICH — There is an Irish Folk Festival April 18 at the Max-Emmerl Brewery at 8 p.m.; Jodel Fenz will be at the Schaeferhaus April 20 at 8 p.m., followed by the Average White Band on the 23rd at 8 and Riva Castella on the 24th, also at 8. The group 10 C.C. will be at the Circus-Krone-Bar April 22 at 8 p.m.

COLOGNE — Peter Alexander is at the Konzerthaus April 18 at 8:15 p.m.; Randy Weston at the WDR-Funkhaus April 19 at 10 p.m. and Georges Moustaki at the Messe-Halle 8 April 20 at 8 p.m.

— FRANK VAN BRACK

Waverley Root

The Raw Story of How the Tomato Got Cooked

PARIS — "The Golden Apple, with the whole herb it self is cold, yet not fully so cold as Mandrake," after the opinion of "Dionysius," wrote John Gerard in "The Herball," "but in my judgement it is very cold, yea perhaps in the highest degree of coldness: my reason is, because I have in the hottest time of summer cut away the superfluous branches from the mother root, and cast them carelessly in the allies of my Garden, the which (notwithstanding the extreme heat of the Sun, the Hardness of the trodden allies, and at that time when no rain at all did fall) have grown as fresh where I cast them, as before I did cut them off; which argueth the great coldness contained therein. True it is, that it doth argue also a great moisture wherewith the plant is possessed, but as I have said, not without great cold, which I leave to every man's censure."

But he himself handled the censure of the Spaniards, benighted by definition since they had not the good fortune to be English: "In Spain and those hot regions they use to eat the Apples prepared and boiled with pepper, salt, and oyle; but they yield very little nourishment to the body, and the same naught and corrupt."

Gerard can hardly be put down as a defender of the Golden Apple, of which he said that "the whole plant is of a ranke and stinking savour." What was this Golden Apple that was described so harshly? Gerard wrote of it under the heading of "Apple of Love," in reference to the aphrodisiac reputation it enjoyed, which will unlock the riddle for those who remember this old-fashioned name. It was, of course, the tomato, called the love apple in the last century. But why the golden apple? Because the first tomatoes to reach Europe were yellow, like their ancestors, the tomatoes of Peru, which were almost certainly the native land of the tomato.

Europe was not quick to welcome the tomato. It was not merely "naught and corrupt," it was downright poisonous in the opinion of early botanists, who recognized it as a member of the Solanaceae family, along with belladonna, black henbane and deadly nightshade (but also with the potato and the eggplant, both of which have been similarly accused of being poisonous).

The naturalist Pierandrea Mattioli seems to have been the first to write about the tomato. He described it in 1544 as a sort of eggplant under the name of *mala aurea*, again the golden apple. But he revised this name later to *mala insana*, the unhealthy apple. Other writers followed his lead. "This herb," Delecampus wrote, "is a foreign plant not found at all in this country (France) except in the gardens of a few herbalists. The leaves are like those of the Mandragora, consequently it is dangerous to use them." Possibly the evil reputation of the tomato resulted from the error of eating its leaves rather than its fruit, as has occurred with the potato. The leaves and stems are in truth toxic, and have occasionally killed imprudently grazing livestock.

"The conclusions reached by the early American workers in the field of nutrition," Richard Osborn Cummings wrote in "The American and His Food," "are excellent examples of the fact that a little

knowledge may be a dangerous thing. Being ignorant of vitamins and knowing little of minerals, they condemned the use of fruits which today are prized. . . . Canned tomatoes were found to be one of the most costly sources of proteins and energy; they served chiefly as an appetizer and when used by poor and undernourished families simply took the place of other materials which though no more expensive were nutritious and not unpalatable."

Cost Comparison

As late as the time of World War I, when the U.S. government was urging its citizens to eat more fresh vegetables, Vernon Kellogg and Alfonso Taylor wrote, "In unit cost, tomatoes almost rank with champagne," without specifying how they had managed to establish this curious comparison. Similarly in England the anthropologist Anne Buckland had written in "Our Vindictive" (1895) that the tomato was too expensive to be generally popular and was regarded with suspicion by the poor, who "despise and dislike it."

England was apparently still under the spell of John Gerard. "In-

credible though it now seems," Elizabeth David wrote, "the tomato, brought by the Spaniards from Peru to Spain at the close of the 16th century and shortly afterwards planted in France, Portugal, Italy and England, was well known to us as an ornamental plant for 200 years before its culinary properties were perceived." The first English writer willing to admit that tomatoes were being eaten by his countrymen was Philip Miller, who wrote in 1752:

"The Italians and Spaniards eat these apples as we do cucumbers, with pepper, oil, and salt, and some eat them in sauces, etc., and in Soups they are now much used in England. . . . This fruit gives an agreeable acid to the Soup, though there are some persons who think them not wholesome from their great Moisture and Coldness and that the nourishment they afford must be bad."

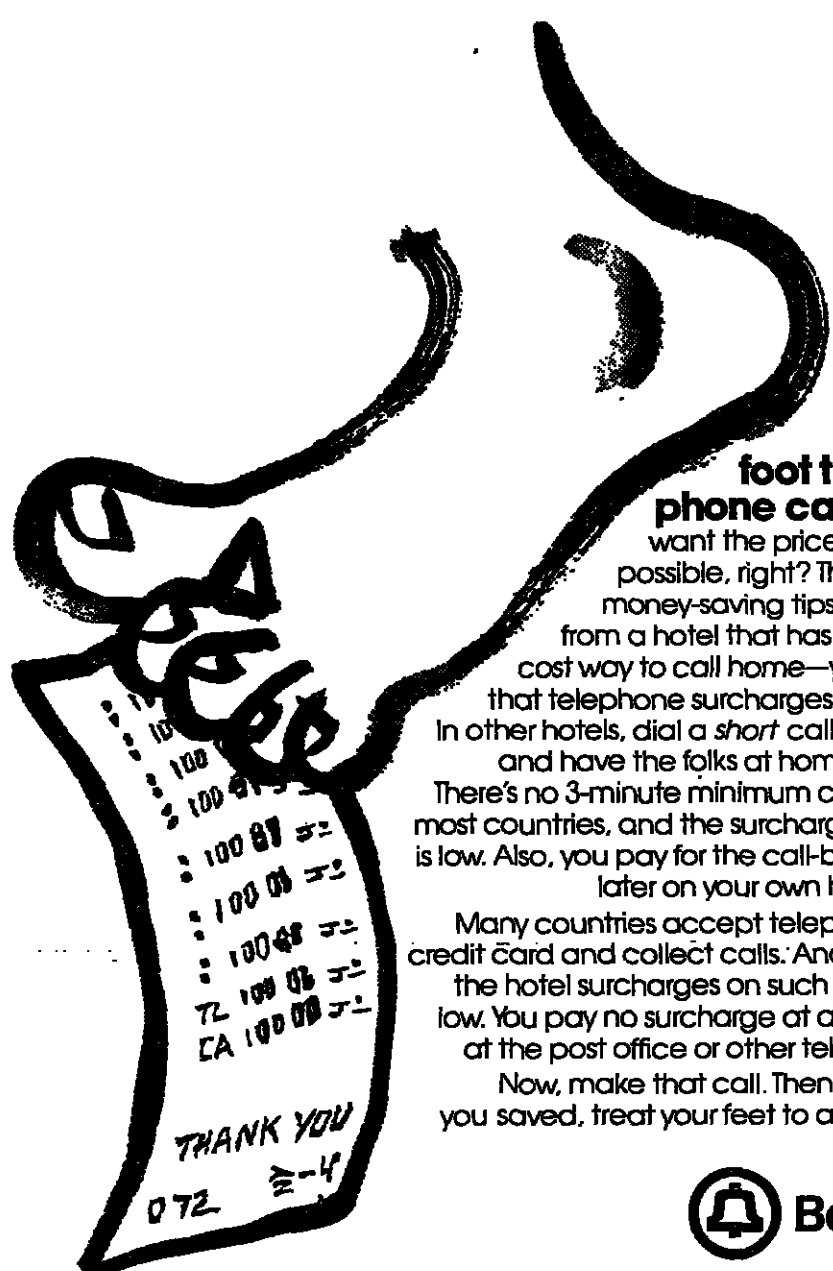
The northern French were even slower to accept the tomato. The south, influenced by its popularity across the Italian and Spanish frontiers, had accepted it earlier, but in 1912 Georges Gibault reported in his "Histoire des légumes" that the tomato had begun to be eaten gen-

erally only within the previous 10 years. "For sauces and seasonings. It is also eaten stuffed."

It was the toxic reputation of the tomato that caused it to be approached with such caution in many countries. Lengthy cooking seems to have been relied upon to make the tomato safe for human consumption. In 1860 the bible of the American housewife, Godey's Lady's Book, advised that tomatoes should "always be cooked for three hours," though it may be that this counsel was gastronomic as well as hygienic, for it was remarked that if tomatoes were cooked for so short a time as a single hour, all one would get would be "a sour porridge."

There seems to be no record of when the first hero ventured to eat a tomato raw, but according to James Trager it was in 1840 that a daredevil named Col. Robert Gibbon Johnson, standing on the steps of the courthouse of Salem, N.J., defied death publicly by eating a raw tomato. He survived, but if by an unfortunate coincidence he had suffered a heart attack the following day, we would probably not be eating tomatoes yet.

— Waverley Root



When you foot the bill for a phone call home, you want the price to be as low as possible, right? Then follow these money-saving tips.

If you're calling from a hotel that has teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill. Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. You pay no surcharge at all on calls made at the post office or other telephone centers. Now, make that call. Then with the money you saved, treat your feet to another museum.

Bell System

Wine

French, U.S. Firms Plan Joint Vineyard

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two of the world's leading wine producers have agreed on a joint venture that will unite the foremost experts in the wine business of France and the United States in a new vineyard and winery in the Napa Valley of California.

The venture, between Philippe de Rothschild, principal owner of the Robert Mondavi Winery, and Robert Mondavi, principal owner of the Robert Mondavi Winery, met this week to work out the final details, after 19 months of negotiations.

"It will be a joint venture on a 50-50 basis — nothing to do with Chateau Mouton-Rothschild or the Robert Mondavi Winery," Mondavi said. "I think it's a wonderful thing for the California wine industry — one of the great producers of France acknowledging that we belong in the company of the fine wines of the world."

They have agreed to produce a red wine under a label that will carry both the Rothschild and Mondavi names as well as a proprietary name. It will be produced in small quantities and is intended to be the best that the Mondavi and Rothschild wine makers can achieve.

It is expected to be priced at the same level as the first growths of Bordeaux, to somewhere between \$25 and \$35 a bottle when it first goes on the market, based on current quotations.

The first wine of the joint venture will be the 1979 vintage, already aging in oak barrels at the Mondavi winery. It will not be marketed until 1983 at the earliest.

The 1979 vintage is 90 percent cabernet sauvignon, with the balance of merlot and cabernet franc, a typical Bordeaux blend. Cabernet sauvignon is the most important grape of the Medoc, where Mouton-Rothschild is made, and is also the most successful European variety cultivated in California.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Nissan to Build Truck Plant in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters) — Nissan Motors of Japan said it plans to manufacture Datsun pickup trucks in the United States at a yet undetermined site.

Nissan said the investment for the new plant will amount to \$300 million. It is expected to employ 2,200 persons.

The plant is expected to be built in about three years and will produce 40,000 trucks a month.

Toshiba Signs Deal With European Firms

TOKYO, April 17 (AP-DJ) — Toshiba said today it will supply medium-sized electronic machines to 16 European firms affiliated with International Telephone & Telegraph.

A Toshiba spokesman said that under a contract signed with West Germany's Standard Elektrik Lorenz, the leader of the 16 European TTT subsidiaries, the Japanese electric firm will provide between 10,000 and 20,000 units over four years beginning in the end of May.

Inland Sees Declining Mill Operations

CHICAGO, April 17 (Reuters) — Inland Steel said yesterday that the rate of incoming steel orders has slackened from the first quarter pace and that it expects mill operations to slip modestly during the second quarter.

Inland, which earlier reported improved 1980 first quarter results, said its first quarter raw steel production rose 1 percent to 1.99 million tons but shipments dipped three percent to 1.5 million tons.

Liberia Backs Existing Maritime Programs

HONG KONG, April 17 (Reuters) — Liberia said today that it supports existing Liberian maritime and corporate programs in a bid to assure shipowners, bankers, investors, financial and shipping institutions.

Dai-ichi Reaches Kuwait Oil Deal

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters) — Dai-ichi Oil of Japan said today that it has reached a basic agreement with Kuwait National Oil to import 30,000 barrels a day of crude oil in a one-year direct deal beginning this month.

The Kuwaiti firm will sell the crude under the basic agreement at the fixed price of \$27.50 a barrel, plus a \$5 premium. However Japanese oil and industry ministry officials said that the agreed premiums relate to high compared with similar agreements.

E.F. Hutton Reports Large Gains

NEW YORK, April 17 (Reuters) — E.F. Hutton Group said today in reporting a 293 percent increase in first quarter earnings per share that it benefited from the surge in stock and commodities market volume and the continued growth of its other activities.

The said commission revenues rose 77 percent to \$106.8 million while investment banking income rose 36 percent to \$17.8 million.

Mail Merger Approved in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI) — The Interstate Commerce Commission today unanimously approved the merger of the Burlington Northern and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway. The combined line will operate over 30,000 miles of track in 25 states and two Canadian provinces.

The new corporation, which will continue to be called Burlington Northern, will have more than \$3.75 billion in assets and is expected to earn more than \$112 million in annual net income, the ICC said.

Shell to Boost Capital Spending in 1980

LONDON, April 17 (AP-DJ) — The Royal Dutch-Shell group expects capital spending to rise 6 percent in 1980 to about £2.5 billion from £2.369 billion in 1979, the president of Royal Dutch Petroleum said today.

Dick de Bruijn indicated that about £500 million will go to increase the company's oil and gas exploration and development efforts in the North Sea, up from £430 million last year. He said he expects about a 20 percent turn on North Sea investments for the year.

U.K. Trade Deficit Eases; Industrial Output Down

LONDON, April 17 (AP-DJ) — Britain's merchandise trade deficit in March fell to £3.8 billion from £4.1 billion in February, but more than the £3 billion recorded a year earlier.

March imports of £4 billion were down from £4.36 billion in February, but up from £3.7 billion a year earlier.

While the March visible trade deficit was only slightly higher than market estimates, the level of trade, both exports and imports, were below forecasts. Analysts have noted that March would be the first month in which the full impact of the three month strike at British Steel would have been felt.

The Department of Trade said that in the quarter ended March, the visible trade deficit of £773 million was narrower than the £745-million shortfall in the preceding quarter. The current account deficit of £573 million in the first quarter was narrower than the £674-million shortfall in the preceding quarter.

U.S. Firms Seek Credit Abroad

ATLANTA, April 17 (AP-DJ) — After the Federal Reserve Board tightened credit in October and proposed a voluntary ceiling on loan growth last month, many anxious corporate treasurers feared that mandatory credit controls might be close at hand. So many have been arranging to borrow abroad, out of the Fed's reach.

Well-known companies establishing or increasing credit lines overseas include Ford Motor, Dow Chemical and Monsanto.

Monsanto, for example, is negotiating a short-term credit line of nearly \$200 million with eight European banks. John Rolfs, Monsanto's treasurer, has held four days of talks in West Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Britain. He acknowledges that possible credit controls are a major corporate concern, especially in the face of a possible recession.

"This credit line is insurance," he said. "We probably won't need it, but it's a good idea to have it."

Bankers confirm the trend. In London, Rainer Kahrmann, executive director of European Bank, says his bank has seen "a significant increase" in U.S. business recently. In Frankfurt, Herbert Jacob, managing partner of Berliner Handels & Bank, adds, "smart companies have been building credit capacity abroad for some time."

If the United States imposes credit controls and companies start using these credit lines, the effectiveness of the inflation-fighting program could be seriously undermined. Setting up credit abroad to sidestep controls "is certainly not in the spirit of the guidelines," a Fed official says.

But the Fed cannot do much to stop it. "We have to rely on a gentleman's agreement," he concedes.

There are no laws against U.S. companies borrowing abroad. In fact, it is considered prudent for a multinational corporation to have its foreign subsidiary open a line of credit with a local banker. But

increasingly, companies — and some with few multinational interests — are looking abroad for credit to meet domestic needs.

Last month, when the Fed asked U.S. banks and finance companies to limit increases in their loans to 9 percent, it also urged foreign banks and their affiliates similarly to restrict lending to U.S. companies. It ordered U.S. offices of foreign banks to report whether the number of loan applications by U.S. companies was "significantly larger" than in recent years. And it told 342 U.S. companies to report on their borrowings abroad, as well as on their issues of commercial paper — short-term corporate debts.

But many corporate financial officers doubt that the Fed's actions will halt the rush to foreign banks, many who are eager to lend to U.S. companies. These officers note that U.S. law does not apply to foreign countries. They add that European banks, flush with Eurodollars, often are willing to lend at favorable interest rates.

For example, a U.S. company can set up a multi-million-dollar short-term credit line with a European bank for a commitment fee usually ranging from 4 percent to 1/2 percent. If the company actually takes out a loan, it pays an interest rate, including the commitment fee, of 19 percent to 20 percent — less than the 21 percent or 22 percent that U.S. banks are charging most corporate borrowers.

U.S. multinationals already have billions of dollars in credit lines from foreign banks and, if creditworthy, can easily raise their credit limits to meet working-capital needs. Foreign subsidiaries also can borrow currencies abroad, exchange them for dollars and then re-lend the money to the U.S. parent.

But few corporate officials will talk, however. Dow Chemical has long been concerned about credit controls, says Wilson Gay, treasurer. Dow, which

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

In Talks With Federal Officials

Hunts Opposed Tighter Trading Rules

By Karen W. Aronson

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT) — Nelson Bunker Hunt and Herbert Hunt attempted in conversations beginning last fall to dissuade the federal agency that oversees the silver markets from fostering tighter regulatory standards in the face of rising silver prices.

The details of some of those discussions contained in documents written by officials of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for their records. The agency turned over the documents yesterday to Rep. Benjamin Rosenblatt, D-N.Y., chairman of a House subcommittee looking into the silver market's recent collapse.

The agency memos also indicate that one of the four commissioners, Read Dunn, made repeated calls beginning last September to officials at other federal agencies, including the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, to solicit their views on the developments in the silver markets.

A memo written by Mr. Dunn, dated April 9, states: "The only person from either agency who ever expressed concern about the silver market was Robert Carswell." The memo said that Mr. Carswell, deputy secretary of the Treasury, called on March 31, after silver prices fell.

According to the trading commission memos, one of the other of the Hunt brothers made the following points to the commission in meetings and phone conversations between October and January:

- Margin requirements, the money necessary to buy or sell a futures contract in silver on a commodity exchange, were too high.
- The Hunts said they hoped that no limits or other artificial restraints would be imposed on the markets, particularly not before the start of the year.
- The Hunts said they would in-

cur a substantial tax on their transactions if they had to liquidate their positions before Jan. 1 to fall within limits on positions held by investors.

- They said they had played no part in the rise of silver prices in the fall of 1979. Herbert Hunt said on Nov. 7 that his futures trading position was no larger than the positions he had held consistently since 1973, and was actually half the positions he sometimes held.
- The Hunts said they traded their futures contracts independently of each other.

There is no indication that the Hunts influenced the commission's decisions regarding the silver futures markets. In fact, commissioners repeatedly expressed their concern during these same months that a few larger investors were creating problems in the markets.

When the commodity exchanges where silver is traded imposed higher margins and set limits on positions investors could hold, the commission did not oppose these moves. Rather, some commissioners encouraged these moves, that the Hunts had argued against.

The Hunts told the commission that such moves were unfair to them and favored members of the commodity exchanges.

Monitoring Probed

An issue being examined by Rep. Rosenthal and by other government officials is whether the futures commission maintained adequate monitoring of the silver markets and whether it took sufficient steps to prevent possible problems.

The event that spurred the current investigations was the sudden and rapid plunge in silver prices from a high of just over \$50 an ounce in January to \$10.80 an ounce in late March, which left the Hunts scrambling for hundreds of millions of dollars to cover their losses in the silver markets.

According to commission memos, Nelson Bunker Hunt told Mr. Dunn and staff members at a meeting Oct. 25 that a major problem was that margin requirements were too high. The Comex and the Chicago Board of Trade both raised

Full Accord Is Reported By Chrysler on Aid Plan

DETROIT, April 17 (AP) — Chrysler said yesterday that its banks collectively had agreed to its plan for getting up to \$1.3 billion in federally guaranteed loans, clearing the way for the automaker's formal application for guarantees.

After a meeting with 400 bankers and others from more than 150 institutions, a spokesman said, "No body has any more reservations."

A company announcement said that Chrysler expected "the process of completing the individual negotiations with each of the lender institutions should be finished shortly."

That will make a formal application for federal guarantees possible "within the next few days," the announcement said.

Two weeks ago, the troubled No. 3 U.S. automaker said that its lenders had given "preliminary concurrence" to its refinancing plan.

Later, Chrysler revealed that Household Finance Corp. had backed out of negotiations aimed at buying a 51 percent interest for about \$320 million in Chrysler's financing subsidiary.

Chrysler is required by the loan guarantee legislation to raise \$1.43 billion on its own, of which \$400 million was supposed to be in new credits from U.S. lenders, \$100 million in concessions on old loans, \$150 million in aid from foreign lenders and \$300 million from the sale of assets.

The company hopes to persuade the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board to agree to its plan with the lenders for \$650 million worth of "interest concessions," deferral of interest payments and loan maturities and fewer sales of assets.

Chrysler owes \$600 million coming due this year and about \$970 million in later years.

The statement said the "issue of the disposition of the majority interest in Chrysler Financial Corp. has been resolved to the satisfaction of the lending group and Chrysler."

The spokesman said that meant the lenders had agreed to "a restructuring" of Chrysler Financial's debt. But he said that he did not know what the new arrangements would be.

On Dec. 31, Chrysler Financial's borrowings totaled \$3.36 billion, most of which have been lent to dealers and to retail buyers.

The parent company's lenders — many of whom are lenders to Chrysler Financial — had worried that a collapse of Chrysler would bring down the subsidiary, making it impossible for them to recover loans there because Chrysler pensioners would have a first claim on 30 percent of the assets.

The new arrangements give greater protection to the lenders, the spokesman said.

The subsidiary "still could be sold," the spokesman said, but Chrysler was not now engaged in talks with any potential buyers.

Swiss Permit Foreign Bid On Offering

ZURICH, April 17 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss National Bank announced today that foreign central banks and monetary authorities will be allowed for the first time to subscribe to an upcoming Swiss Confederation short-term debt issue.

"It's a second concrete little step of the Swiss monetary authorities away from their rigid and strict opposition to any internationalization of the Swiss franc," a central bank spokesman said.

The first step was taken last fall when the central bank gave a green light to the World Bank to place Swiss franc notes with other central banks and monetary authorities.

The Swiss government plans to raise about 200 million Swiss francs, using its highly successful tendering "auction," with 3-month money market certificates.

Bids must be submitted by April 22 at noon. Except for the foreign central banks and monetary authorities, non-residents are still forbidden to subscribe. There is no secondary market.

China Voted into IMF; Taiwan Said Expelled

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP) — China was voted into the International Monetary Fund today, a move that opens the potential for considerable financial aid to the nation. It was learned that Taiwan, which had occupied the Chinese seat in the 140-nation institution, has lost its position in the fund.

Each member of the IMF is required to contribute to the fund on joining, against which it can borrow later. China's quota is 550 million special drawing rights, equal to \$693 million. China can pay the quota in its currency, but then borrow hard currencies.

Swiss Deficits Increase

BERN, April 17 (AP-DJ) — Switzerland's trade deficit in March widened to 1,229 billion Swiss francs from 1,105 billion francs in February, and from 335.0 million francs a year earlier, the government's statistics office said today.

Separately, the Swiss government announced that the 1979 official federal deficit was a record 1,714 billion Swiss francs, 373 million francs higher than budgeted, and worse than the 719 million-franc deficit posted in 1978.

Dollar Declines; Gold Fluctuates

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI) — The dollar, lower on lower interest rates, closed lower on all European money markets and in New York today in what a New York dealer described as a "very jittery market."

The dollar had its worst setback in weeks in Tokyo — where it closed at 247.80 yen, down 4.55 yen from yesterday's 252.35 — on speculation the Saudi Arabia will be offered yen-denominated bonds.

Gold fluctuated in a wide range in light professional trading to end the day at \$513.50 in New York, up from \$509 yesterday. Earlier, gold tumbled in Zurich, closing at \$508.50 an ounce.

COMPANY REPORTS

Great Britain				Inland Steel			
British Aerospace				1979			
Revenue	1979	1978	1977	Revenue	1979	1978	1977
1,031	894	844	800	918.8	896.7	844.8	800.0
Profit	44.0	60.0	60.0	26.75	24.92	24.92	24.92
Per Share				1.28	1.18	1.18	1.18

United States				Olin			
Allegheny Ludlum				1979			
Revenue	1979	1978	1977	Revenue	1979	1978	1977
422.9	380.9	380.9	380.9	475.2	437.2	437.2	437.2
Profit	15.21	12.01	12.01	22.07	17.48	17.48	17.48
Per Share	1.55	1.05	1.05	0.92	0.73	0.73	0.73

Aluminum Co. of America				Merck			
1979				1979			
Revenue	1979	1978	1977	Revenue	1979	1978	1977
1,301	1,201	1,201	1,201	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Profit	143.48	127.69	127.69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Per Share	4.05	3.62	3.62	1.41	1.20	1.20	1.20

Champion International				R.J. Reynolds			
1979				1979			
Revenue	1979	1978	1977	Revenue	1979	1978	1977
933.4	901.0	901.0	901.0	2.41	1.97	1.97	1.97
Profit	43.90	67.60	67.60	138.8	131.4	131.4	131.4
Per Share	0.81	1.31	1.31	1.73	1.29	1.29	1.29

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 17, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.			
Location	Rate	Location	Rate
Amsterdam	2.0472	London	1.0000
Berlin	2.0472	Paris	1.0000
Bombay	2.0472	Rome	1.0000
Buenos Aires	2.0472	Stockholm	1.0000
Calcutta	2.0472	Switzerland	1.0000
Cardenas	2.0472	Tokyo	1.0000
Cebu	2.0472	Yokohama	1.0000
Hankow	2.0472		
Hong Kong	2.0472		
Kobe	2.0472		
Manila	2.0472		
Panama	2.0472		
San Francisco	2.0472		
Singapore	2.0472		
Sourabaya	2.0472		
Tientsin	2.0472		
Yokohama	2.0472		

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Trade Development Bank

As left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is now one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street

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North Stars Beat Canadiens, 3-0, For Series Lead

MONTREAL, April 17 (UPI) — Erik Anderson broke a scoring drought in the third period last night as the Minnesota North Stars defeated the Montreal Canadiens 3-0 in the opening game of the Stanley Cup quarterfinal series.

The loss snapped a 24-game unbeaten streak for the Canadiens, who had won two of three games in the first round of the playoffs.

The North Stars, appearing in their first quarterfinal series since 1975, won two of three games in the first round of the playoffs.

The Canadiens, who were defeated by the Washington Capitals in the first round of the playoffs, were looking for a rebound.

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Defenceman Fred Barrett of the North Stars is sent flying by Mario Tremblay of the Canadiens during the North Stars' 3-0 victory in the first game of their Stanley Cup quarterfinal series.

Driessen Paces 5-3 Triumph Over Giants

Reds Keep Winning Streak Alive

CINCINNATI, April 17 — Dan Driessen drove in four runs yesterday with a bases-loaded single and a two-run homer, helping the Cincinnati Reds to a 5-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The Reds now trail the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers, the 1966 Cleveland Indians by three full games in their pursuit of a record — the most consecutive victories at the start of a season.

"I'm not one who dwells on records, statistics and that stuff," said the Reds' manager, John McNamara, whose club must sweep a four-game series against the Braves in Atlanta for the record.

"I don't mean to demean it or downgrade it," McNamara said. "Of course I think it's fantastic and I'm happy to be winning ballgames, but we have a very long summer to go. We're getting all the basics: good pitching, timely hitting, good defense. We're not making any fundamental mistakes."

Mets 3, Expos 2
In New York, Jerry Morales drove in two runs with a third-inning single and Ray Burris won his first National League game since 1978 in leading New York to a 3-2 victory over Montreal before the smallest crowd ever at Shea Stadium.

Phillies 8, Cardinals 3
In St. Louis, Garry Maddox and Manny Trillo drove in two runs apiece during a six-run ninth inning that carried Steve Carlton and Philadelphia to an 8-3 victory over St. Louis.

Dodgers 10, Padres 4
In San Diego, Steve Garvey's three-run homer in the third helped Los Angeles snap a three-game losing streak with a 10-4 triumph over San Diego.

Red Sox 10, Tigers 9
In the American League, at Boston, Tony Perez went four-for-four and drove in four runs with a homer and a double and Steve Renko pitched five innings of one-hit relief to rally Boston to a 10-9 victory over Detroit.

Rangers 8, Indians 7
In Arlington, Texas, designated hitter Richie Zisk hit a three-run homer off reliever Victor Cruz with

two out in the bottom of the ninth inning, lifting Texas to an 8-7 victory over Cleveland.

Yankees 6, White Sox 0
In Chicago, Tommy John pitched a two-hitter and Oscar Gamble drove in two runs with a pinch triple as New York ended Chicago's four-game winning streak with a 6-0 victory.

Blue Jays 11, Brewers 2
In Toronto, Roy Howell hit a two-run home run and Dave Stieb scattered six hits to help Toronto to an 11-2 rout in their home opener with Milwaukee.

A's 6, Mariners 1
In Oakland, Calif., Matt Keough equaled his victory total of last season with his second strong pitching performance of 1980 and Dave Rader's two-run triple highlighted a six-run fifth inning as Oakland defeated Seattle, 6-1.

Angels 2, Twins 1
In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor, who singled and scored the tying run in the ninth inning, hit a sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th inning to give California a 2-1 victory over Minnesota.

Orioles 2, Royals 1
In Baltimore, Rich Dauer's run-scoring single in the seventh inning provided the winning run and Mike Flanagan displayed last season's Cy Young Award form by pitching a seven-inning, giving Baltimore a 2-1 victory over Kansas City.

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